The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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VOL. III. NO. 59 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915				
13th March,	Egypt	8000	—	—
20th "	Kashgar (a)	8000	—	—
27th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	—	—
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	—	—
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	—	—

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay.

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM.
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure.
Jiarén Maru	T Terada	8785	10th March	23rd March
Ikoma Maru	R Fukui	2987	20th March	31st March
KanagawaMaru	E. Tazawa	6238	29th March	10th April

For Freight apply to:—

F. IBUKIYAMA.
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9239	26th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta	7636	....	5th May
City of Poona	7474	12th May	---
City of Birmingham	7497	5th June	---

FARES	1st class Single.	1st class Returns	2nd class Single	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London viaMarseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	463	704
London viaMarseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAYAMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
28, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH
Acting Manager.

Post Box 181.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

F. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"KASARA,"	1,195,	Thursday,	11th March	§C. M. Direct
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday.	12th March	¶ P. B., D. & C. M.
"LINGA,"	2,185,	Monday,	15th March	¶ P. B., D. & C. M.

§Cutch Mandvi.

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 11th March via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons, on 11th March calling at Verawal and Mangrole, Karachi, Pasin, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S S. "PALTANA," 2,998 tons, about 18th March calling at Porebunder Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier
Bombay.

10th March, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES,

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	J.L.Henderson	8th March 1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6368	J. Kinnaird	4th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	8.N.R.10th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	.....	23rd May 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	448	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,423
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 45,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O C. PITCH.

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

WATCH REPAIRING

PAR EXCELLENCE

BRICKLEHURST MANOR;
STONEGATE,
November 11th, 1914.

DEAR SIRS,

In March last one of your watch-makers regulated my..... watch, and in common fairness to him I think he should know that he has done an extraordinary piece of work. I set my watch to Greenwich time at.....in the Strand on May 4th, and this day November 11th it was 25 seconds slow. I would not say that the watch was out even to this small amount, as I have noticed that when the standard clock differs from my watch they generally come into agreement without the latter being altered. Anyhow, allowing that the watch has lost 25 seconds in six months, I think timekeeping to within a minute a year is almost incredible.

Yours faithfully,

The original of this letter and the signature of the author (a well-known high official of Bombay now retired) may be seen at our establishment when required during business hours.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S SLEEPING SUITS Rs. 7-8.

Made from the new material known as "COTTENA" which is hard wearing, cool and absorbent, stocked in a variety of colourings and new designs.

AN IDEAL MATERIAL FOR TROPICAL WEAR.

Send for self measurement form and patterns.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND " 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

R. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p. m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madams Semioh's Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2580

D. C. BOTTLEWALA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5478.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED.—KHOJA SALESMEN to secure orders for Japanese goods also clerks for Japan. Apply personally. VALI-MAHOMED & Co., Chuckla.

ADVERTISER residing in Bombay desires to get in touch with a gentleman well versed in structural mechanics, evenings only. Reply to 'XZ,' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5655

WANTED.—GOOD SHORTHAND TYPIST and BOOK KEEPER. Apply with copies of testimonials to the chief agent, E. DAFFERN AND CO., P. O. Box 127, Bombay. 5676

WANTED at once for temporary work a good CASHIER preferably used to P. W. Dept. accounts, must give security. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials to PAULING & CO., Ltd., Lonavla. 5667

SALESMAN WANTED.—MANCHESTER GOODS, PRINTS AND FANCIES. An experienced and energetic salesman required. State age, former experience, and salary required. Apply to Box No. 181, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5665

WANTED a PRINCIPAL for a LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL with high educational qualifications. European preferred. Must have practical experience of the line, and must be willing to give binding. Pay Rs. 300-500. Apply to Box No. 183, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5684

WANTED appointment by Hindu youth as ACCOUNTANT, CASHIER, BOOK-KEEPER, CORRESPONDENT TYPIST. Have acquired Bank and Mercantile House experience. Write stating salary offered and place of appointment to AMIN and COMPANY, Sinar. (Baroda.). 5651

WANTED.—CHIEF AGENTS in Karachi Ahmedabad, Goa, etc., to represent Tom Victor and Co., in their Teas, Coffees, Cigars, Jams, Condiments, Cocoa, Arrowroot, Snuff, Ham, Bacon, Sausages, and Cajunuts. Apply to TOM VICTOR AND CO., Mangalore, South India. Bombay Agents, C. E. BROWNSON AND CO., House No. 6, Cheria, Thanna. 5637

WANTED:—A Native Officer of a Cavalry Regiment to supervise polo pony stables and training of polo ponies, and to play polo. Veterinary experience a recommendation.
Salary Rs. 70 p.m. with free quarters.—Application by letter only, with copies of testimonials and statement of qualifications to the SUPERINTENDENT of STABLES, Faridkot. 3128

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MASTER WANTED.—Wanted immediately at La MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW, a TEMPORARY ASSISTANT MASTER, able to teach Junior Classes Preference will be given to trained teachers. Salary Rs. 150, per month with free quarters. Apply by letter stating age, qualifications etc., to—THE PRINCIPAL,
La Martiniere College,
Lucknow. 5666

WANTED as a temporary measure for the District Board, Hissar, a fully qualified District Engineer, young, of good physique and capable of touring. The tenure of appointment will be the duration of the war. Pay Rs. 250-20-350 plus house rent. Rs. 30, Municipal and other allowances Rs. 70, and 2nd class travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations. Copies of testimonials and medical certificates required.
Apply to CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT BOARD, Hissar. 3127

WANTED.

WANTED—A junior clerk with good handwriting. Typist prefered. Apply Mehta Austioneer, Medows Street.

WANTED European Bridge Foreman or Erector, experienced in steam loco crane work, State experience and salary required.—Apply Messrs. BRAITHWAITE & KIRK, 8, Clive Street, E2, Calcutta. 3126

A QUIET FAMILY living at the Apollo Bunder have a comfortable room to spare with board for a quiet gentleman. Separate entrance. Verandah and bath. Electric lights and fans. Apply No. 182 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5677

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—At BORIVLI, opposite Poinsur village. Six acres ground with Mango Garden and Well. Apply to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5670

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to dispose off their furniture in lot will find it to their advantage to apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 5612

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 3090

THE sale of the property at Khotechy Wadi, Girgaum, advertised this day on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Mahadeo Rajaram Bodas has been postponed for one month. Metha & Co., Meadows Street, 9th March 1915.

FOR Rs. 5 only, you can obtain the world's best TYPEWRITER with all the latest improvements. Apply with one anna stamp to Box No. 4 B, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5661

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY consisting of bungalows, chawls, stable &c., in one of the best localities of Bombay (Girgaum). Brokers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 127 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5422

FOR SALE—A DISTILLER and GLOVE CLEANING MACHINE in perfect working order, practically new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Road, Byculla Bombay. 3091

RACING PONIES FOR SALE.—SIR KNIGHT. BEN HUR, ANAY MASTER BILL, and LOTUS to be sold as H. H. Nawab of Sachin is giving up racing. Apply A. S. OOMER, Moreland Road, Bombay. 5444

TO BE LET.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Well furnished and well situated bungalow to let. Apply to ADARJEE & BROS. 5653

TO LET—From 16th March. A terrace Room with Bathroom E. L. & F. Apply to Box No. 512 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3049

TO LET—STALLS for horse and carriage Rs. 12, stall only for horse Rs. 6, stall for Motor Rs. 12, in Goa Street and Frere Road. Apply CARSINATH'S OFFICE Oak Lane, Fort. 5659.

TO LET.—Owner desire to convert stable into godown if any gentleman takes for long period just near New Dock, Goa Street, Apply CASSINATH'S OFFICE. Oak Lane, Fort. 5658

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of an Assistant Storekeeper for the Port Trust Stores Department.
The pay of the post is Rs. 400 rising by annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs. 600, subject to approved service.
The person appointed will be required to subscribe to the Trustees' Provident Fund, and must produce a certificate of physical fitness obtained from the Trustees' Administrative Medical Officer, prior to joining.
Applicants must not be over 35 years of age and should have had previous experience in Stores work. A knowledge of accounts is also desirable.
Applicants should state age and qualifications, and be accompanied by copies of testimonials, and should be addressed to the Chief Storekeeper, Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Bunder.
The selected candidate will be required to join at the earliest possible date.
Applications will be received up to 12 noon on 20th March 1915.

By Order,
H. E. LEES,
Chief Storekeeper.
5th March, 1915. 5638

NOTICE.

I, HAJI ABOO HAJI NOOR MAHOMED CASSUM do hereby notify that from the 16th day of February, 1915, I have purchased all the right title and interest of my brother ESMAIL HAJI NOOR MAHOMED CASSUM in the firm and business of Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum in Bombay and elsewhere and in name of Esmail Bros., at Poonani and from the said 16th day of February, 1915, I am the sole owner of the said business, and the said Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum has no further interest therein.
Dated this 9th day of March, 1915.
HAJI ABOO HAJI NOORMAHOMED CASSUM.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

No. 985.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by Contract from 1st April 1915 to 31st March, 1916, of *Unscreened Indian Steam Coal* or *Unscreened English Steam Coal* or *Unscreened South Welsh Steam Coal as on Admiralty List* of the estimated quantities specified below, at the *Ports* mentioned, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (Standard Time) on Wednesday, the 17th March 1915, after which hour no Tender will be received:—

	Estimated quantity for either Indian Steam Coal, or English Coal. Tons.	Estimated quantity for south Welsh Coal. Tons.
Bombay	16,000	10,560
Calcutta	14,150	9,340
Colombo	730	760
Karachi	2,620	1,730
Madras	200	130
Rangoon	9,970	6,580

2. It will not be necessary for Tenderes to tender for all Ports, but for such Port of Bombay as they may desire.
3. The Indian Coal tendered must have a calorific value of not less than 7,000 calories or 12,600 British Thermal Units with ash not exceeding 15 per cent. or the evaporative power of the Indian Coal must be not less than 7 lbs. of water per lb. of Indian Coal with ash not exceeding 15 per cent. For North Welsh Coal or similar coal such as Davison's West Hartley tendered as English Steam Coal the evaporative power must be the same as the foregoing but the ash must not exceed 9 per cent.
4. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government Officer, but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by "Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
5. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.
6. Printed Tender Forms, and any other information in connection with this contract can be obtained at this office and the forms can also be had from the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Calcutta, Port Officer, Karachi, Presidency Port Officer, Madras, and from the Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon.
7. The attention of all Tenderers is invited to the necessity for carefully observing the conditions menioned in this notice.
8. Each tender is to be superscribed "Tender for Supply of either Indian Steam Coal, or English or South Welsh Coal."

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.
Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 25th February 1915. 5572

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company at "Villa Ghita," Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, on TUESDAY, the 23rd March 1915, at 10-30 a.m., (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—
1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1914.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart, as an additional director.
4. To appoint directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the directors.

By order of the Board.
C. N. WADIA & Coy.,
Agents,
The Century Spinning & Mfg., Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 14th to the 23rd March, 1915, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 25th February, 1915. 5681

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for probate of the last will and codicil of TRAWADI RAMKRISHNA MANSUKHRAM of Devgadh Baria Modh Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, Baria State pensioner. *Deceased.*
Bai Rewa of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi, Girgaum, without the Fort, the widow and executrix according to the tenor of the will and codicil of the said deceased ..... *Petitioner.*
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid the Fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
The 5th day of March, 1915.
Messrs. PANDIA & Co.,
3633 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for wastes, hoop irons tares, cotton dust and Flue dust for the year 1915. The forms of tender can be had from the Mill Manager on payment of eight annas per copy. The last date for submitting the tender is 20th March, 1915. No tender will be accepted unless a sum of Rs. 50 (fifty) accompanies the tender. The company does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.
MORARJEE GOCULDASS MILLS.
Sopari Baug, Parel. 5690

NOTICES.

REWARD.

TWO DEFERRED SHARES, Nos. 3939 and 3940 of THE TATA IRON AND STEEL Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Nagindas Vardhman are missing; any one producing them within a week will be rewarded Rs. 2., else application will be made for duplicate copies.
MOTILAL NAGINDAS,
For Bai Bapi, widow of Nagindas Vardhman.
Vadnagar, 9th March, 1915. 5675

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Sale on Sunday the 21st March at 4 p.m.

URGENT NOTICE.

Auction sale of "Saboo Palace" which was to take place ON SUNDAY the 7th March is further adjourned to SUNDAY the 21st March, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), and if on that day the reserved price for the whole lot is not obtained then the bungalow will be sold separately immediately thereafter and the sale of the furniture and moveables will commence on Monday the 22nd March, 1915, and the following days at 2 p.m., (S.T.), each day.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CATCHING Fish CUTTING GRASS, GATHERING COCOANUTS AND OYSTER SHELLS, ETC., ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the Bombay Municipal Office, 2nd Floor, THIS-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), the several rights for the period of one year from 31st March, 1915, to 31st March, 1916, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz:—Catching fish from Deonar and Dharavi, cuttings grass at Mount Road, Vincent Road and from the Chinchpogly compound at the junction of De Lisle Road and Arthur Road, and at Haines Road, cultivating land at Deonar, gathering cocoanuts from the cocoanut trees on Hornby Road Villiard, Queens Road and Lady Jamshedji Road, and plucking mango from a mango tree on Doongersey Road, etc., etc.
For conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office, or to the Undersigned.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNET & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber tyred English built landau in very good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin 'fice shigram.
1 second hand rubber tyred bicycle wheels C. spring victoria, in good order.
1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GOA STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1,227 of 1914.

Advocate General ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Narandas Premji of Bombay Pushkarna Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant residing at Mody Bay Outside the Fort ..... Defendant.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Laljee, Attorneys, for R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the Court's Order dated the 22nd February, 1915, made in the said suit Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1915 at 5 p.m. (S. T.,) sell by public auction on the premises the immovable property, situated at Mody Bay Imperial Estate within the Fort, of Bombay, hereunder described. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Laljee Attorneys, for the Vendor at their Office No. 121 Meadows Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Goa Street on the Mody Bay Estate of the Bombay Port Trust containing by admeasurement 151 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480 together with the messuage tenement dwelling house and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2755-56(1) Street Nos. 6-16 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Vithaldass Nensey on or towards the South by the Goa Street on or towards the East by the property of De Quavoroa and on or towards the West by the property of Moolji Oomersey and which premises are now in the possession of the tenants of the Vendor.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 10th March, 1915.

Tired and worn out? Restore your lost energy—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases your vitality—makes the daily tasks a pleasure—feel fresh when through. B-18

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Solicitors for Mr. Pallonji Jamshedji Limboowala, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Mr. Bomanji Edulji Soonawalla, the mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street Fort, very valuable and handsome teakwood and old carved blackwood household French polished furniture consisting of cupboards, sideboards, marble topped tables, hatstands, chiffoniers, easy and rocking chairs, teakwood and iron bedsteads, table fancy ornaments, fancy teapoys, bronze and terra cotta and marble figures, under glass domes Chinese flower pots, and rich cut glassware, platedware, by Reed Barton and Elkington and crockeryware and German silver and brass pots, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
The property is on view at the Auction Rooms.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Abdul Kader Mulla Essabhoy and others Insolvents and subject to the Indenture of mortgage dated 20th day of December, 1913, and made between the said Insolvents of the one part and Valli Mahomed Deuji and Hormasjee N. Vakeel of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th March, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land situate at Nagdevi Cross Lane in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 288 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey Nos. 2099 and 2100 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under wards Nos. 782 and 783, Street Nos. 6-10 and 12-18 and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Ahmed Hajee Hassum, on or towards the South by the Nagdevi Cross Lane, on or towards the west partly by the property of Vanmali Jeeva and partly by by the property of Goolam Hoosein Virjee and Dhanji Virjee and on or towards the east by the property of Lilladhar Dhanmal and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Borrower.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., solicitors for the said Official Assignee at their office No. 90, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS PIECES OF LAND AT MOJI KANDIVLI TOGETHER WITH MESSUAGES, TENEMENTS OR BUILDINGS, STANDING THEREON.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq. the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Prabhaker Gowind Vaidya an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th day of March 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), all the right title and interest of the said Involvent in his following pieces of land, together with the messuage, tenement or building thereon, on the premises:—
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All those pieces or parcels of land or ground together with messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Moje Kandivli, first Malad, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Tukdi and Zilla Thana, Taluka Salsette, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, District of Thana, according to the following particulars.
Firstly:—

Survey No.	Pot. No.	Fal. Acre	Area. Gunthas.	Akar. Rs.	a.	p.
2	4	0	1—5¾	9	0	0
2	7	0	0—8	1	8	0
2	8	0	0—13½	2	8	0
2	8	1	0—5	0	4	0
4	0	2	0—5	0	2	0
2	0	3	0—3	0	1	0
4	0	3	0—3	0	1	0
5	1	0	1—7	2	1	0
			3—7¼	15	15	0
Pot. Kharaha...		0	—14½			
			3—22			

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Moje Kandivli Pot Tukdi Bandra, Tukdi and Zilla Thana, Taluka Salsette, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, district of Thana, containing by admeasurement 20 gunthas including Kharaha land paying Government assessment on akar Re. 1-0-0, and bearing Survey No. 6, Falni No. 2 and bounded as follows:—On the east by the Mandala Tank, on the west by Survey No. 6, Pot No. 3 belonging to Narayen Wamon, on the south by Survey No. 6, Pot No. 4, belonging to Zuje Francis Pedruman, and on the north by the land formerly belonging to Yeshodabai.
Thirdly:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Moje Kandivli, Pot Tukdi Bandra Tukdi and Zilla Thana, Taluka Salsette in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, district of Thana, containing by admeasurement 7¼ gunthas and paying Government assessment on akar Rs. 1-8-0, and bearing Survey No. 6, Pot No. 7, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the Forest, on the west by Survey No. 6, and Pot. No. 2 on

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co.—(*Contd.*)

the South y Survey No. 6, Falni No. 1, formerly belonging to Balwant Sadasiv and herein formerly described and on the north by portion of the land hereinabove firstly described.
Fourthly:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Moje Kandivli, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Tukdi and Zilla Thana, Taluka Salsette, containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 10 gunthas paying Government assessment on akar Rs. 2-8-0, and bearing Survey No. 6, Falni No. 1 and bounded as follows:—On the east by Forest, on the west by portion of land thereof described, on the south by the Mandala Tank, and on the north by portion of land thereby described and beyond that by portion of land firstly described.
Fifthly:—All that triangular piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Moje Kandivli, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Tukdi and Zilla Thana, Taluka Salsette, containing by admeasurement 60 feet, in length, on the south and on the west 50 feet, in length and on the north 38 feet in length that is 14—16 gunthas out of the portion of land containing 3¼ gunthas paying Government assessment on akar of 2 annas and bearing Survey No. 6, Falni No. 4 and bounded as follows:—On the east by the Mandala Tank on the west by portion of land bearing No. 6, on the south by pasture land bearing Survey No. 152 and on the north by land belonging to Bhat Janardhan Narayen and others.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors for the said Official Assignee at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th February, 1915.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GHOGHAPI MOHOLLA, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, under the instruction from Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai and another, the transferees and on account of and at the risk of Mahomed bin Shaikh Abdulla Coachman and Ahmed bin Shaikh Abdulla Coachman, the Mortgagors in exercise of the power of sale conferred upon the said transferees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 26th day of May, 1908, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and Rustomji Jehangir Vakil of the other part and an Indenture of Further Charge, dated the 9th day of March, 1909, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and said Rustomji Jehangir Vakil of the other part and an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 14th day of November, 1909, and made between the said Rustomji Jehangir Vakil of the first part and the Mortgagors of the second part and Bai Dhunbaiji, wife of Shapurji Piroshaw Soonavala and Shapurji Piroshaw Soonavala of the third part and an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 30th day of April, 1912, and made between the said Bai Dhunbaiji, wife of Shapurji Piroshaw Soonavala and Shapurji Piroshaw Soonavala of the first part, the Mortgagor of the second part and the said transferees of the third part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on Wednesday, the 10th day of March, 1915 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 73 3/9 square yards or thereabouts together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Ghoghari Moholla outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 875 and New No. 8038, Old Survey No. 1655 and New Survey No. 954 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under under C Ward No. 6211 and Street No. 135 to 137 and bounded as follows, i.e., on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the Ghoghari Moholla, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Abdul Rahim Husein but now of Alli Mahomed Fazel and on or towards the South by the property of Gulam Mahomed Gufoor. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage at their Office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT MAHIM BAZAR ROAD, BEHIND THE "DARGAH," NEAR THE SEA SHORE, MAHIM.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, under instructions from Bai Jainabai, daughter of Nemkhan, the owner, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on THURSDAY, the 11th day of March, 1915, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 181 3/9 square yards or thereabouts together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Custom Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/47 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 5268 (5), Street No. 8 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North by the property of Jumma Sale Mahomed and on or towards the South by the property of Manek Villa.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Shums A. Tyebjee, Esq., Attorney for the Vendor at his Office, 2, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th March, 1915.

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AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. D'LAL M. & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

By order of Raja Bahadur Shiwlal Motilal, the Proprietor of the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, and on account and at the risk of Shah Talakchand Mansookbhai, Messrs. D'LAL M. and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction 506 bales of yarn of the following description at Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, situate at Tardeo, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1915, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

DESCRIPTION OF 506 BALES OF YARN.

90 Bales, No. 8½, Contract No. 5.
64 Bales, No. 8½, Contract No. 6.
30 Bales, No. 8½, Contract No. 7.
84 Bales, No. 8½, Contract No. 11.
19 Bales, No. 6½, Contract No. 9.
50 Bales, No. 6½, Contract No. 15.
100 Bales, No. 6½, Contract No. 25.
17 Bales, No. 20, Contract No. 13.
52 Bales, No. 20½, Contract No. 13.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL M. and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, the teak and black wood, office and household furniture, piece-goods.

Furniture such as rich velvet and tapestry lined drawing room suites, almyrahs, cabinets, writing and dressing tables, chest of drawers, book-cases hatstands, Japanese teapoys, bamboo chairs, marble top tables, cupboards in two pieces, filing cabinet, cots, reclining sofas, lady's tables, corner cabinets, revolving book-cases, English Baba rocking chair, phonographs, records.

By the order of the concerned:—
Ferry light lamps.
By the order of a private merchant.—
100 pieces print of different designs.

D'LAL M. & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th March, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE

LAST PERFORMANCE IN BOMBAY OF THIS
SEASON'S MOST SUCCESSFUL PANTOMIME
TO-NIGHT: TO-NIGHT:
ONLY At 6-30, AT 6-30 ONLY
2ND EDITION OF "ROBINSON CRUSOE"
2ND EDITION OF "ROBINSON CRUSOE"
Positively for the Last Time in Bombay
None Should Miss this!
TO-NIGHT the 10 O'clock Performance at
COLABA GYMNASIUM,
COLABA GYMNASIUM.
TO-MORROW THURSDAY,
ANOTHER GALA NIGHT AND COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
RED LETTER DAY FOR BOMBAY.
A BRILLIANT PANTOMIME WHICH WILL ECLIPSE ALL PREVIOUS PRODUCTIONS.

DICK WHITTINGTON & HIS CAT

In two acts and seven scenes, extremely funny, not a dull moment from start to finish.

ACT I.

SCENE—1. Fitz Worm's Emporium in olde Cheapside
2. On the road to Highgate Hill
3. High Gate Hill

ACT II.

SCENE—1. On the way to the Docks
2. The Sultan's Palace at Morocco
3. On the way from the Docks
4. The Guild Hall

CASTS.

IMMORTALS.

King Rat.....LEW MARKS
Fairy Bow.....BELL LITTLE MONA

MORTALS.

Dick Whittington .....NORAH MOORE.
Alderman Fitzworm .....LEW MARKS.
Alice Fitzworm.....LITTLE MONA.
Idle Jack.....TOM CHAMPION.
Sultan of Morocco .....LEW MARKS.
Baby Cat.....TOM CHAMPION.
AND
Sarah the Cook.....MAY SHERRARD.

AUGMENTED BY NEW CINEMA QUITE THE
PICK OF THE PICTURE WORLD.
See Special Advt. For Saturday Night.
AT THE BANDSTAND.
To-Night
the 10 O'clock Show at
COLABA RACQUET COURT.

SATURDAY MARCH 13th AT 9-30 P M.
ESPLANADE BANDSTAND
A SPECIAL AL FRESCO
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
BY THE GAIETY STARS
Under the distinguished Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD & LADY WILLINGDON
In aid of the Women's Branch of the
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR & RELIEF FUND
PRICES—Sofas to hold 3 Rs. 10,
Seats Rs. 3 & 2
Military & Navy in Uniform Re. 1.
Plan Now Open at ROSE & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

Our Great Exclusive of Season 1915.
TO-NIGHT!

DANIEL FROHMAN Presents The Celebrated Film Favourite
MARY PICKFORD
in
A Tragic Epic.

6,000 Feet. "HEARTS ADRIFT" In 4 Parts.

A Drama of Tangled Lives interwoven with the Mist of the Sea.
MARY PICKFORD is everybody's favourite.
MARY PICKFORD is an excellent "Star" Actress of U. S. A.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
3 Shows Nightly at 6-45, 8-30 & 10-15.
Charni Road. Tel. No. 1271.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Sandhurst Road. Telephone No. 1266.

We present this week a Historical Film Masterpiece about 6,000 feet long in 5 emotional acts. It is published by the leading Pathe Freres Cinema Ltd., and acted by an all star French Cast. It is entitled—

THE CHEVALIER de MAISON ROUGE

A VERY GOOD FILM with TITLE by AUTHOR

That attracts everyone.
It is performed after the Novel of ALEXANDER DUMAS.
It relates to many heart-rending incidents of the French Revolution of A. D. 1793.

The 5 Acts are classified in 5 notable EPOCHS, viz.—
IN THE DAYS OF THE TERROR: A QUEEN'S MARTYRDOM:
THE PIONEERS OF FREEDOM:
THE CONSPIRACY OF THE RED CARNATION:
THE STORM AND THE CALM.

The film is so very well and realistically acted and produced that the one who sees it is held spell bound from start to finish.

Miss anything you like but do not miss this film.

Also our latest WAR TOPICAL and the famous comedienne Max Linder.

PRIZE MATINEES: SATURDAY & SUNDAY: 5 to 6/30.
3 SHOWS at 7, 8/45 & 10/30.

No advance in prices. Our usual half rates.

NOTE:—The MYSTERIES OF PARIS which was advertised to be screened this week has been postponed to the next one.

Another serial attraction 36,000 feet long will be shown this month.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

Charni Road
TO-NIGHT
MYSTERIOUS COUNT
Being No. 2 Exploit of
ROCAMBOLE

Also a New Addition
Colonel HEEZALIAR
The Great Little Explorer

Third and last Part of
OCEAN BATTLEFIELD
AND
PATHE'S GAZETTE
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

THE ALEXANDRA GIRLS' INSTITUTION.
PERFORMANCE.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
Their Excellencies Lord & Lady WILLINGDON
The Pupils of the Alexandra Girls' Institution will give
A GRAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE
In aid of the WOMEN'S BRANCH
BOMBAY WAR RELIEF FUND
AT THE
EMPIRE THEATRE
Bastion Road, Fort,
On Friday, the 26th March 1915
at 5-15 p. m. (S. T.)

The Programme will consist of National Anthems of the Allies, a cantata in costumes, Action Songs, Musical Drill, Guzarati Play, Recitations, Garbe, Tableaux

&c. &c.

Plan and Reserved Tickets at Messrs S. ROSE & Co.

Stalls, Reserved Seats at Rs. 4 & Rs. 3
Dress Circle do .. ,, 3 & Rs. 2
Rest of the House at Re. 1 & 8 annas
No Half Prices.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

and ROYAL MENAGERIE.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
AT 9-30 p. m.
LOCATION NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION.
AFTER AN ABSENCE OF FOUR YEARS
HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
RETURNS TO BOMBAY.
Bigger, Better, Brighter than ever.
'HARMSTON'
THE APEX
THE CRUX
THE ACME
THE ALPHA OMEGA
OF ALL THAT STANDS FOR PERFECTION IN THE CIRCUS WORLD.
A GRAND ARRAY OF TALENT
Secured from every Quarter of the Globe—presenting a
Programme never before attempted in the East.
OUR MENAGERIE CONSISTS OF
Performing Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Bears' Leopards, Emu, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, Etc.
SEE
OUR BEAUTIFUL ARAB STALLIONS & PERFORMING PONIES.
First Matinee Saturday Afternoon March 13
DOORS OPEN 3, COMMENCE 4 p.m.
Children Half Price to Matinees only.
Booking at Circus tent daily between the hours of 9 and 12 and 4 and 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Full Box, 6 Seats..	Rs.	20
Single Seat Box	,,	4
First Chairs	,,	3
Second Chairs	,,	2
Stalls	,,	1
Gallery (Indians only)	As.	8

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, half price to the Stalls and Second Chairs.

W. HARMSTON, Proprietor. R. ALTON & W. SYMONS, Agents.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL
Tuesday, 16th March
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

General Manager.....Mr. James McGrath.
6-30 Twice Nightly 10 p. m.
HANSFORD & READ
Cleverest of Entertainers.
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
"DAVID GARRICK"
Strong West End Cast and perfect Photography.
KINEMACOLOR
A fine Film of the Serbian Army at War.
JUST ARRIVED!
PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE
The latest from Europe.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!
STOCK-TAKING SALE
AT
BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

Provisions, Patent Medicines and Perfumery and Toilet Requisites to be cleared off at sweeping reduction.

Price list on application.

No. 47, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

IN PURSUANCE of the resolutions adopted by the General Meeting of the students, past and present, of the New High School held on 28th February, 1915, we the undersigned hereby request all students desirous of contributing to the NEW HIGH SCHOOL JUBILEE CELEBRATION FUND to kindly send in their subscriptions to the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

All receipts will be duly acknowledged.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
SULTAN M. CHINOY,
Joint Hony. Secretaries and Treasurers,
The New High School Jubilee Celebration Fund.
5678

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay, Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 9th March, 1915, was 30.235 inches or temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 8th March 1915.

Hours of observations, taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	30.014	Inches
Temperature of Air ...	80.2	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	74.8	,,
Dew Point ...	72.7	,,
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.784	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10 ...	4.4	,,
Maximum temperature of Air ...	85.2	,,
Minimum do. do. ...	75.4	,,
General direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight ...	SE,W,NW.	
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight ...	125	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth. on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth. on Sill.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	9	4 20	24 9	11 0	17 7
		6 34a	25 7		
W.	10	5 5t	23 10	1 6	21 9
		8 15a	26 0	0 38a	18 0
Th.	11	7 47	23 11	2 41	20 9
		9 10a	26 11	2 5a	17 11
F.	12	9 9	24 10	3 32	19 6
		10 23	27 8	3 10a	17 5
S.	13	10 5	25 11	4 12	18 5
		10 39a	28 2	4 0a	17 0
SU.	14	10 47	26 11	4 46	17 4
		11 11a	28 3	4 40a	16 7
M.	15	11 25	27 7	5 16	16 7
		11 40a	28 5	5 15a	16 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 9 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 53m.	,, 6h. 47m
,, 10 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 52m.	,, 6h. 48m
,, 11 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 51m.	,, 6h. 48m
,, 12 (Friday)	,, 6h. 50m.	,, 6h. 48m
,, 13 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 49m.	,, 6h. 48m
,, 14 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 49m.	,, 6h. 49m
,, 8 (Monday)	,, 6h. 48m.	,, 6h. 49m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 1915, March 16th 1h. 12·3m. a.m.; First quarter 24th, 4h. 18.0 a.m Last quarter 1915 April 7th, 1h. 4.24m. a.m.; New Moon 14th, 5h. 5.7m. p.m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 9.

The weather continues disturbed in north-west India and rain has fallen in the north Punjab and the surrounding hills as well as Rajputana. Thunderstorms have occurred in the Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, and north Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Parachinar one inch, Kota and Malegaon a half, Ahmednagar three quarters, Aurangabad one.

The temperature is higher than usual in the Punjab, Rajputana, and west United Provinces but has fallen rapidly in Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall into the east Punjab and the United Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 9th March, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in the south-west Punjab. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in the east Punjab and at Lahore. Night temperature is above normal in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0.15in., Ajmer 0.17in. and Kotah 0.60in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Both day and night tempratures are in excess in Rajputana. Night temperature is above normal in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Indore and Surat; night temperature is in excess in Central India West and on the west Kathiawar coast.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.18in. of rain and Akola 0.12in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is normal in the extreme north-eastern and eastern districts but is in moderate to considerable defect elsewhere; night temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the south Konkan and lightly to moderately clouded in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of north Hyderabad; Malegaon has had 0.58in., Ahmednagar 0.75in. and Aurangabad 0.88in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The disturbed conditions in north-west and Central India have given nearly general rain in east Rajputana, the north Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of north Hyderabad and some showers in the Central Provinces. Cloud has increased in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Local rain is likely in the Punjab, Rajputana, Central Indit West and the United and the Central Provinces and a few showers in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 9th of March, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total Jan 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st. Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	62.1	48.4	46	..	5.57	—4.16
Jask	79.1	68.0	92	..	0.40	—3.03
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	83.6	70.2	67	0.10	3.27	0.41
PUNJAB—						
Multan	80.7	59.8	82	0.07	0.39	—0.90
Rawalpindi	68.7	50.0	68	..	7.85	1.05
Lahore	87.2	60.	64	..	3.61	0.83
Hissar	91.9	63.0	55	..	2.47	..
Ambala	87.9	55.3	71	..	3.76	—1 17
Delhi	87.0	64.2	62	..	7.66	5 17
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.6	68.1	77	..	4.29	2.89
Mainpuri	91.6	63.8	63	..	2.17	0.16
Jhansi	94.6	66.8	67	0.04	2.11	0.51
Cawnpore	91.4	66.1	69	..	2.22	0.38
Allahabad	89.9	61.5	44	..	3.58	1.56
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	92.1	67.8	71	0.01	0.60	—0.38
Karachi	79.3	70.0	89	..	0.66	—0.64
Ajmer	91.8	64.3	77	0.17	2.64	1.45
Jaipore	91.5	62.1	82	0 15	2.14	0.86
Kotah	95.2	64.8	79	0.60	5.39	4.53
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.6	60.4	88	..	1.34	0.90
Dwarka	80.3	72.0	71	..	0.46	—0.22
Veraval	83.9	67.0	78	..	0.68	0.23
Rajkot	92.6	61.8	75	..	0.41	—0.06
Bhavnagar Para	93.0	65.0	75	..	0.06	—0.44
Surat	89.5	66.3	85	..	0.79	0.46
Ahmedabad	94.3	65.0	69	..	0	—0.37
Deesa	94.3	64.9	66	..	0.81	0.31
Neemuch	91.1	63.5	81	0.02	4.09	3.35
Indore	84.7	65.1	68	..	2.18	1.28
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.3	64.9	66	..	2.52	0.22
Saugor	90.4	62.4	63	0.18	2.38	0.20
Hoshangabad	88.5	63.6	75	..	3.47	1.84
Khandwa	81.0	63.9	72	..	3.01	1.93
Akola	78.5	67.5	63	0.12	4.65	2.82
Amraoti	77.8	66.8	69	..	4.01	2.11
Nagpur	85.1	68.7	72	..	4.75	2.56
Chanda	90.5	67.2	80	0.03	5.38	2.29
Raipur	91.1	69.6	57	..	2.47	0.72
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.2	78.3	72	..	1.12	0.55
Ratnagiri	87.1	73.7	70	..	0.54	—0.16
Mormugao	87.2	75.2	82	..	1.58	0.39
Karwar	88.7	70.0	86	..	5.70	3.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	96.2	64.1	85	0.58	4.62	3.78
Ahmednagar	89.9	65.9	82	0.54	2.79	1.48
Poona	92.2	64.9	76	..	0.65	—0.47
Sholapur	91.5	70.1	54	..	6.67	5.11
Bijapur	92.2	70.7	37	..	5.45	4.08
Belgaum	88.1	62.8	53	..	4.03	2.99
Ahmedabad	82.7	65.1	81	0.88	4.27	3.03
Nizamabad (Indur).	90.4	69.2	66	..	4.26	2.75
Hyderabad	86.8	67.1	67	..	3.70	1.93
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.3	74.5	68	..	3.61	0.33
Calicut	89.3	74.9	80	..	9.34	2.78
Cochin	91.5	75.5	68	..	19.91	10.29
Colombo	92.7	76.3	93	0.02	25.06	0.59
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.9	68.1	87	..	5.66	—1.08
Bellary	94.8	67.3	60	..	4.17	1.83
Cuddapah	93.3	70.8	75	..	9.37	4.56
Madras	89.2	69.9	84	..	24.24	4.84
Bangalore	86.0	69.8	54	..	3.48	—0.34
Coimbatore	91.1	69.7	75	..	7.52	2.15
Trichinopoly	93.2	72.9	70	..	7.08	—1.54
Negapatam	86.	74.3	74	..	22.07	—7.10

The European Association of Calcutta publish a letter they have addressed to the Bengal Government reporting against the establishment of the proposed City Civil court for Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 9

Nollie	Grunt	London Feb. 13
Shwedagon	Creagh	Rangoon Feb. 23.
Barbarigo	Gallo	Venice Feb. 27
Zayani	Weeks	Busreh Feb, 24,

DEPARTURES.

March 9.

Lawoo	Smith	Rangoon.
Newby Hall	Lloyd	Karachi.

The following vessels entered dock for loading.

Steamer	Barbarigo	for	Colombo and Calcutta.
,,	Zayani	for	Genoa etc.

The following vessels received Port clearance yesterday

Steamer	Porto de Savano	for	Genoa
,,	Baron Cawdor	for	Manilla.

S. S. Barbarigo:—The Italian Mail steamer Barbarigo, 2,821 tons, Captain E. Gallo, arrived here yesterday from Venice, having left that port on the 27th February last, with a general cargo and 58 passengers on board.

S. S. Zayani:—The s.s. Zayani, 2,627 tons, Captain M. Weeks, arrived here yesterday from Busreh, which port she left on the 24th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Shwedagon:—The s.s. Schwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 23rd ultimo, with a cargo of kerosine oil on board.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Linga, 950 tons, Captain Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Porto-de-Savano:—The Italian mail steamer Porto-de-Savano, 2,540 tons, Captain L. Tanlongo, will sail to-day for Genoa via Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Baron Cawdor:—The s.s. Baron Cawdor, 2,764 tons, Captain Caskie, will sail to-day for Manilla, in ballast.

PRINCE'S DOCK,
Tuesday, March, 9th 1915.

A. Steinturm	Wilson	W. & A. G & Co	
B. Queen Amelie	McKey	M. M. & Co	
C R. City of Cairo	Parker	K Nixon	
"N" Argyll	Wood	W. & A. Graham & Co	
M Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. S. N. Co	
	At the 30 ton Crane Wharf.		
Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co	

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	Ahmed	B. S. N. & Co
K. Courlard	Fakira	
K. "Saraswati"	Nola	
K. "Mahanadi"	Goolamee	
L. Sabarmati	Sabudin	

VICTORIA DOCK,

2 City of Paris	Campbell	K. Nixon & Co	
3 Daisi Maru	Fama	H. A. J. Hoosein	
6 Alesia	Green	W. & A. G. & Co	
8 Java Maru	Fuchigami	N. Y. Kaisha	
9 New Zealand Transport	Falck	T. M. & Co	
12. Taman Maru	Kohayashi	N. Y. Kaisha	

HARBOUR WALL.

14 Karara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
15 "Baroda"	Horscroft	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co	
3 Porto di Savona	S. Lingi	M. Italiana	
4 Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co	

HARBOUR WHARF.

20 Taiyabi	Kass	B. B. Collin & Co	
22 Nejaz	Gray	T. M. & Co	
21 Jeddah	Teruel	T. M. & Co	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Braunfels	Northcote	Prize Vessel
Baron Cawdor	Caskie	W. & A. G. & Co
Barbarigo	Gallo	Venice, S.N, Co
Gallia	McIntyre	J. M. & Co
Burmyam	Courtenay	
Kincraig	Abbott	T. M. & Co
Karanga	Pattison	
Koweit	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Nellore	Grant	P. and O. Co
Nordrook	Hunn	F. F. Campbell & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	
Ujina	Abbot	M. M. & Co
Zayani	Weeks	Busreh

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Paris (s) 27 bales wool, The Bombay Co.

Alesia (s) 150 bales cotton, Lyon Lord & Co.; 110 bales cotton waste, 200 bales cottonfly, C. Peraj & Co.; 144 bales cotton waste, S. Byramjee; 75 bales cotton waste, 50 bales cotton fly, K. Visram & Co.

Steinturm (s) 115 bales wool, E. Mohomed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Cairo (s) 1,000 cwts. groundnuts, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 991 cwts. lentils, John Fachiri.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Cairo (s) 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Alesia (s) 24 cwts. senna leaves, M. K. M. H. Merker; 65 bales hemp, G. Veerjee & Co.

FOR HULL.

New Zealand Transport (s) 2,001 cwts. cotton seed, Arjoon Knimjee.

A port in U. K.

Argyll (s) 1,250 cwts. cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Steinturm (s) 500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 220 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.; 234 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Daisari Maru (s) 700 bales cotton, W. Pavri & Co.; 400 bales cotton, M. Amersey & Co.; 500 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts. jinjilyseed, C. Boggiano & Co.; 6,500 cwts. castorseed, Ralli Bros.; 1,505 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nellore (s) 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 200 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.; 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 100 bales cotton, J. Finlay & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Java Maru (s) 97 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Nellore (s) 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.

Java Maru (s) 470 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nellore (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YAKOHAMA.

Java Maru (s) 240 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Java Maru (s) 400 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Java Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental (s) 100 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Porto de Savona from Genoa, Agents, Maritima Italiana, 5 cases, watches, 30 cases, paper, 60 bales, cotton yarn, 162 cases, cotton goods, 5 cases, piece good, 43 cases, mixed piece goods, 35 cases, 10 crates, mineral water, 266 barrels, flooring tiles, 11,550 pieces, marble tiles, 294 pieces, marble slabs, 10 kegs, colour, 25 barrels, earth colour, 25 bundles hides, 12 bundles, skins, 40 bags, tale powder, 36 cases, 2 barrels, tartaric acid, 30 cases, cochenille, 112 cases, vermicelli, 4 cases, 2,905 bags, almonds, 10 packages, 50 cases, storax, 5 cases, 150 bags, 5 boxes, gum, 35 rolls, mattings, 42 bags, chalk, 400 kegs, lead ore, 75 packages, 9 bundles, dry-roots, 240 cases, glue, 35 packages, bathran, 250 barrels, 10 cases, pomice stone, 10 cases, 6 bales, silk waste, 23 bales, silk waste yarn, 21 cases, saffron, 1 case, perfumery, 77 cases, spirits, 702 cases, vermouth, 107 cases, wine, 15 cases, oil, 40 cases, 3 barrels, olive oil, 3 tubs, 46 cases, provisions, 30 cases, condensed milk, 3 cases, confectionery, 7,000 bags, sugar.

S. S. Sealda from Melbourne, Agents, M. M. & Co., 1,621 cases, corned beef, 93 cases, 1 box, biscuits, 121 cases, jams, 56 cases, canned fruits, 7 cases, cakes, 4 cases, sauce, 3 cases, honey, 1 case, sugar, 1 case, vegetables, 1 case, baking powder, 34 pipes, tallow, 30 pieces, silky oak logs.

S. S. Brig Florde Div from Muscat, Agents, L. Purshottam, 296 packages, wet dates, 103 bags, dry dates, 973 bags, dry fish cassa, 516 nongs, dry fish muska, 5 bundles, hemp.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, March 8th.

			Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	..	8,000
"	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,500
"	Sales of East Indian	..	100
"	Imports		5,000
Mid. Americans ..	.. .. ..		5.09
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. .. ..		7.00
New York 11 a. m.	May ..		8.78
" "	July ..		9.01
New York Official noon call	May ..		8.81
" "	July ..		9.04
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	May ..		8.52
" "	July ..		8.73

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, March 9.

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	34,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
M. J.	4.97
J. J.	5.01
J. A.	5.08
A. S.	...
S. O.	...
O. N.	5.22
N. D.	...
D. J.	...
J. F.	5.29

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 8th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June.	4.95	4.95
June-July.	4.99	4.99
July-Aug.	5.06	5.06
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.20	5.20
Nov. Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.27	5.27

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Liverpool, March 8.

	M.J.	J.A	O.N.	J.F.
6th March. Close ..	4 95	5.06	5.20	5.27½
8th March. Open ..	4.99½	5 11	5.25	5.32½
8th March Close ..	4.95	5.06	5.20	5.27½

EGYPTIAN.

	May.	July.	Nov.	Jan.
6th March. Close ..	7.07	7.26	7.58	7.70
8th March. Open ..	..	..	..	..
8th March. Close ..	7 18	7.36	7.70	7.82
	pl. 11	pl. 10	pl. 12	pl.12

NEW YORK.

	May	July	Oct.	Jan.
6th March Close ..	8.83	9.04	9.31	..
8th March 11 a.m ..	8.78	..	9.27	9.65
8th March. Close ..	8.80	9.04	9.30	..

NEW ORLEANS.

	May.	July
6th March. Close ..	8.56	8.77
8th March. 11 a.m. ..	..	..
8th March. Close ..	8.57	8.78

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

London, March 8th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.66
F.G. " "	3.78
Fine " "	3.90
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	4.23
Good Oomra M. G.	4.06
F.G. " "	4.18
Fine " "	4.30
Good M.G. Oomra	4.06
Fine M.G. Oomra.	4.30
Good Broach	4.50
F.G. "	4.65
Fine "	4.70

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, March 8th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	45,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	74,000
Futures at New York May	8.80
Previous closing price	8.83
Futures at New York July	9.04
Previous closing price	9.06
Spot Cotton at New York	8.75
Previous price	8.75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.00
Previous price	8.00
Futures at New Orleans May	8.57
Previous price	8.56
Futures at New Orleans July	8.78
Previous price	8.77
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7 5/8
Demand Bills	4.80.85
Silver Commercial Bars	50 1/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 8th.

Bar Silver Spot	23⅝
Closing Tone of silver:—Small supplies.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	1½
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	1 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
" " " " 6 " ..	4⅜
Interest day to day loans	¾
" 7 day market loans	⅝
Transfers on Madras Rs. 1,05,000 @ 1/4 1/32.	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, March 5th.

WHEAT

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. April-May;	58/9
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June;	58/6
A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Nominal	
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	2,335,000

SOUTH AMERICAN

Rosario Santa Fe—60lbs. sellers March.-April	60/3

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship	53/9
Linseed Calcutta	52/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) March.-April;	48

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) March; Hull	£7-10-0

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£64
Copper Braziers	£80¼
Yellow Metal	8
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	14/10/0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally.	30
Selected Copper	70¾

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/5
Ceylon Rubber	2/4⅜

BY MAIL.

On the 10th February, the Bank of England issued the following "£ 1,000,000 set aside on account of H. M. Treasury currency note Redemption Account."

SHIPMENT OF GOODS.

London, Feb. 12th.

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the Month of Jan. 1915,

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton Piecegoods (in yards)..

Bleached and White	12,737,000
Unbleached an Grey	47,649,000
Dyed and Colored	3,167,000
Printed	2,437,000

Twist and Yarns (in lbs)

Dyed and Bleached	271,000
Unbleached and Grey	579,000
Total Shipments of Salt	6,000

TO RANGOON.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards).

Bleached and White	902,000
Unbleached and Grey	972,000
Dyed and Colored	468,000
Printed	374,000

Twist and Yarns (in lbs).

Dyed and Bleached	25,000

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yds.)

Bleached and White	2,438,000
Unbleached and Grey	3,076,000
Dyed and Colored	347,000
Printed	1,181,000

Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached..	288,000
Unbleached and Grey	572,000

TO BOMBAY.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards).

Bleached and White	7,112,000
Unbleached and Grey	3,824,000
Dyed and Colored..	4,708,000
Printed	7,092,000

Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached..	275,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,043,000

TO KARACHI.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards).

Bleached and White	9,890,000
Unbleached and Grey	2,149,000
Dyed and Colored	1,593,000
Printed	2,694,000

Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached	85,000
Unbleached & Grey..	73,000

MARKET REPORTS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, March, 9.

The market this morning ruled steady with good M. G. Broach at Rs. 205-8. The tone became rather easier at Colaba and a fair amount of business is reported in the bazaar for Good Broach.

Some ready delivery orders for Khamgaum Akola have been settled and transfers were also made for Bengals and Akolas from March to May.

We quote for March deliveries:—

Good M. G. Broach 204-8.
Fully Good Bengal 136.
Fine M. G. Bengal 148.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola 165.
Fully Good Bengal (January 1916) 175.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MIDDAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F. G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach ..	205	..	205	25-3-15
" "	204	..	..	25-5-15
H. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	..	175	..	25-1-16
H. G.	..	136	..	25-3-15
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	148	..	..	..
Akola, Khgm ..	204/5	..	..	25-1-16
M. G. Sind " Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh ..	152	138	..	25-3-15
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	187	..	..	"
M. G. Nagpore ..	184	..	..	"
M G Yeotmal ..	178	..	..	"
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	174	..	..	"
M. G. Oomrawatee (description) ..	169	..	..	"
M. G. Akola, Khgm. Fair staple ..	165	..	..	"
M. G. "	167	..	..	25-5-15
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	207/8	"
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	192	"
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	199	"
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	215	"
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	213	"
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..

ARRIVALS.

March, 7th & 8th.

	Bales.
Khandeish	3,537
Central India	1,933
Barsi & Nagpur	1,888
Berar	665
Central Provinces	119
Dhollera	2,401
Broach	3035
Compta & Dharwar	...
Westerns	251
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	2,084
Rajputana	237
Sind	498
Total	16,648
Total for 4 days	39,420
" to date since 1st Sept. 1914..	1,136,238
" same time last season	2,044,887

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	2 Day's Total.	4 days.	Since 1st Jan 1915	Same period last year
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	16,048 Cwts.	30,420 Cwts.	806,812 Cwts	1,154,406 Cwts.
Wheat	4,914	16,733	426,454	487,893
Linseed	1,723	3,509	89,900	332,105
Rape, Rai, Mustard Seeds	1,755	3,389	60,792	36,036
Gingellyseed	1,285	4,237	165,800	632,485
Poppyseed	6	6	191	3,095
Groundnuts	1,169	4,310	285,881	513,091
Castorseed	4,562	10,804	227,814	404,710
Rice	2,824	88,668	1030,070	837,879
Myrabollams	969	3,010	147,409	210,106
Cottonseed	5,159	22,891	812,700	1698,879
Mowraseed	12	174	12,306	9,306
Gram	829	3,230	68,930	81,454
Jowari	4,798	22,871	263,333	347,964
Barley	..	..	6,410	7,294
Maize	..	58	1,840	429

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent April-May ...Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi, April-May ...Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. April-May ...Rs. 6-7, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent A.-May ...Rs. 6-14, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready ...Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ...Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah Ready ...Rs. 6-14, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni ...Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ...Rs. 7-2, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready ...Rs. 7-10, B. T. per cwt.

Groundnuts.
Sholapur ...Rs. 30, B. T. per candy.
Madras ...Rs. 30-8, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ...Rs, 4-3, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready ...Rs: 6, R. D. per cwt.
Forward April-May ...Rs. 5-15, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed ...Rs. 2-14, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. ...Rs. 8-7, R. D. per cwt.
White s-m. gr. 15 per cent. ...Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni ...Rs. 37-8, B. T. per candy.
Mughi ...Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat ...Rs. 42-8, B. T. per candy
Fellow Kathiawar fine ...Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore ...Rs. 38-8, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Bank's Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ...1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail ...1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward...1s. 3 31-32d. April.

Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready ...1s. 4½d.
Do. 4 m-s. do ...1s. 4 5-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do ...127½ nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong ...132½.
Do. Shanghai ...168¾.
60 d-s. Yokohama...147½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was reported in the vicinity of Rs. 92.

5 per cent. Sanitary Bonds (1925) changed hands at Rs. 108.

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill share market kept up the advancing tendency and a further rise was reported to-day in almost all sorts of shares. Tata Iron and Steel shares stood neglected.

In Mill shares Davids opened at Rs. 535 touched Rs. 550 but closed at Rs. 547½. Fazulbhai advanced to Rs. 405, Standards to Rs. 915, Ahmedabad advanced to Rs. 775. Centrals to Rs. 1,715 and Colabas to Rs. 1,345.

Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 687½ and Swadeshi improved to Rs. 1,410. Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 175, Finlays declined to Rs. 240.

In Railway shares Mandra Bhons were in demand at Rs. 49, Upper Sind Light Ry. sahres changed hands at Rs. 117 and Sara Sirajgunj at Rs. 74½.

There was noticed some inquiry for Pachora-Jawner Ry. shares at Rs. 3 premium.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares stood dull at Rs. 1,140 and preference at Rs. 1,127½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were in demand at Rs. 855.

Bombay Electric tram ordinary shares improved to Rs. 210.

Tata Iron and Steel shares stood unchanged at Rs. 91 and Deferred at Rs. 173. Preference at Rs. 156½.

Eastern Bank shares old issue were quoted at Rs. 63 and New Issue at Rs. 1½. c.d.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 9.

The tone of the Calcutta share market for jute mill shares to-day was quiet without much inquiry and a generally lower tendency.

Some slight recovery was observed towards the close.

Tea shares were dealt in more extensively at full rates.

Coal shares ruled steady but with only a small business passing.

Government paper 3½ per cent was at Rs. 92-4.

MILDEWED PIECE-GOODS.

An enquiry was recently made by a member of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce as to the period an importer could be held responsible for mildewed goods, whose Committee replied that, in their opinion, claims should be made within a reasonable time after arrival of the goods and that any period exceeding twelve months would seem to be unreasonable, in which connection the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association addressed the Chamber on the 4th February as follows:—

"The attention of our Managing Committee has been drawn to a recent ruling of your Chamber, appearing in No. 457, at page 531, of "The Indian Trade Journal" of 31st December, 1914, fixing twelve months time-limit for lodging complaints regarding mildewed piece-goods. Our Committee have very carefully considered it, and we are directed to say, with regret, that the opinion of your Chamber is not based upon the piece-goods indent terms which have been agreed on between the buyers and the sellers. Under such circumstance, our Committee differ from the principle laid down therein; and desire to notify your Chamber that, so far as the buyers are concerned, this limit of time shall not be a binding term on them. No limit of time can reasonably be fixed in this matter, as buyers can by no means know whether the goods they have to take up are mildewed or otherwise damaged before delivery."

To the above the Chamber replied as follows under date the 11th February:

"I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 100 of 1914-15, dated the 4th instant, regarding mildewed piece-goods, and to state that my Committee have noted your Association's views on this subject."

PROHIBITION OF WHEAT EXPORTS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, March 9.

In Sind the recent order of the Government of India prohibiting the export of wheat for the year has contributed to lower the price of wheat by only a few annas. In sympathy with wheat the price of other grains has also slightly fallen but not to a desirable degree. The present prices are weighing heavily upon the poor. Some big merchants are of opinion that instead of restricting the export of wheat the Government should impose an export duty of about a rupee or so per maund. This they believe would not only tend to swell the Government revenue but contribute to bring down the price of wheat to the extent of the tax imposed.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 9.

The third monthly sale of uncertified Benares opium took place in the Government sale room to-day.

The number of chests offered was 840 and the total proceeds were Rs. 13,58,300, an average of Rs. 1,617 per chest.

BANK OF MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 9.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

DISTURBANCE BY MOPLA FANATICS.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 9.

A Calicut correspondent writes on 6th March:—

From further information gathered regarding the doings of the band of Mopla fanatics who caused a disturbance last week it transpires that on the forenoon of the first instant they entered the house of a Tiyya in Alanalur and consumed the meal which the family had prepared for themselves. They then departed taking a gun which they found, in the house. Mr. Ammoo, a Moplah Sub-Inspector of Police, with a small party of his men reached Tiyya's house just in time only to catch sight of the gang making off into a jungle. The Sub-Inspector sent information to the District Magistrate and immediately followed the gang, getting in touch with them he did his best to persuade them to surrender but the only effect was to quicken their movements. The chase was kept up for several miles until evening when the fanatics entered a Hindu temple in Alanalur and police at once surrounded the temple. The Moplahs thereupon threatened to shoot any one approaching the temple but the Sub-Inspector and his men would not be scared away. By 8 p.m. the District Magistrate and the District and Assistant Police Superintendents reached the place with a strong force of police. Mr. Innes accompanied by the Sub-Inspector approached the temple and spoke to the fanatics pointing out that there was no merit or virtue in what they were doing and that every possible consideration would be shown if they surrendered. On the morning of the 2nd instant the District Magistrate renewed his offer to deal with them considerately if they surrendered, but the fanatics fired a few shots by way of reply announcing at same time their determination to die. Facts make it very clear that the fanatics resolved to sell their lives dearly and that it was impossible to capture them alive. Order to fire into the temple was then given, several volleys being fired. After a while Musaliar, the leader, called out saying that he was only wounded and desired to be killed. When the temple was entered four of the fanatics were found dead while Musaliar was seen lying on the ground with wounds in both legs. It was ascertained that two of the fanatics were suspects in one of the recent dacoities, the other two being their associates.

The police recovered from the scene of action three muzzle loading guns, five swords and some boring implements used by house-breakers. These were removed to the Waluvanad Taluq office. Three of the fanatics though natives of Valuvanad Taluq had for some time been residents of Karuvarakundu in Ernad Taluq. It is said that the gang was unsuccessful in their attempts to induce others to go out with them.

MAINTENANCE OF HOSPITAL SHIP MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 9.

The following further subscriptions are announced towards the maintenance of the hospital ship Madras:—H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore Rs. 2,000, the Rajah of Pithapuram Rs. 1,000, H. H. the Rajah of Cochin Rs. 750, the Maharaja of Venkatagiri Rs. 500, H. H. the Rajah of Pudukottah Rs. 500, Mrs Besant and Mr. C. P. Ramswamy Iyer Rs. 500, the Zemindar of Telaprole Rs. 500.

The Zemindar of Parlakimedi, who contributed rupees one lakh originally to the Madras War Fund has now further offered to pay a monthly subscription of Rs. 1,000 towards the maintenance of the hospital ship.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SHORT CAUSES.

DUES ON PROMISSORY NOTE.

(*Before Mr. Justice Beaman.*)

KERING RUPCHAND & Co., vs. PEERBHOY ADAMJI PEERBHOY AND ANOTHER.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs against the defendants, the sons of Adamji Peerbhoy, to recover a sum of Rs. 6089-3-6, due from them on a promissory note for Rs. 6,000.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs.

The first defendant borrowed Rs. 6,000 from the plaintiffs and passed a pro-note for that amount to them. The second defendant was a surety. It was arranged between the parties that the money was to be repaid by instalments of Rs. 300 per month; and in the event of any instalment falling due the whole sum was to become due at once. For three months no instalment was paid by the defendants. Hence the present suit was field to recover the amount advanced with interest.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 6089-3-6, with interest on Rs. 4900 at 2 per cent per month from 12th November 1914.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs.—Messrs Matubhai, Jamietram & Madan.

MONEY THAT WAS LENT FOR DEFENDANTS' BUSINESS.

DIWAN BAHADUR SIR KASTURCHAND ABIRCHAND v. BHAGRATH FOOLCHAND & OTHERS.

The plaintiff filed this suit against the defendants; to recover a sum of Rs. 12597-9-6 with interest from them, the sum being the amount lent by the plaintiffs to the defendants.

To keep the defendants in their business the plaintiff advanced the sum mentioned above to the defendants, in October 1913. The amount due on 13th October, 1914 was Rs. 12497-9-6 and there were further payments and receipts after the suit was filed.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya appeared for the plaintiff.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 15457-8-0 with interest at Rs. 5-13-0 per cent from 16th January 1915.

Solicitors for the plaintiff.—Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal.

BALANCE DUE AFTER SALE OF GOODS.

BRUEL & Co., A FIRM v. PARBHUDIN BIRDICHAND MARWADI.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs against the defedant for recovery of a sum of Rs 3118-9-8, the balance due by him in respect of sale and resale of the defendant's cotton by the plaintiffs on commission.

The plaintiffs are Bombay merchants. The defendant consigned 129 bales of cotton to the plaintiffs in February and April of 1914 for sale on commission. The plaintiff's firm made advances on the cotton so consigned and the total advances amounted to Rs. 12 527-6-9. The interest was to be charged at the rate of 7½ per cent. As the prices in cotton went down, the plaintiffs asked for margin money from the defendant; but as the defendant did not give any margin money as required, the plaintiffs sold the cotton bales. After deducting the price realised from the sale of cotton from the amount due it was found that the defendant still owed Rs. 3618-12-9 to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiffs.

After the suit was filed Rs. 500 were given by the defendant to the plaintiffs.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 3118-12-9 with interest at 6 per cent and costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co.

PRIZE COURT.

THE KARA DENIZ CASE.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

MOURAD BEY ..... Master.
SOCRATES ATYCHIDES ..... Claimant.

This matter again came up before his Lordship yesteraday, his Lordship having fixed that day for the examination on behalf of the Government of Mr. Richardson, British Consul at Hodeidah.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Nicholson appeared for the Government.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Mirza appeared for the claimant.

The Advocate-General read certain telegrams which had passed between the Bombay Secretariat and the Foreign Department in Delhi which showed that Mr. Richardson was engaged in business of an important character at Delhi and was unable to come down to Bombay till Friday. He said that they had done their best to bring him down earlier but they had failed and he, therefore, asked the Court to appoint the ensuing Saturday for Mr. Richardson's examination.

Mr. Inverarity resisted the application for an adjournment on the ground that his client wanted to leave Bombay for Europe on Saturday, and any postponement of his departure, in the present state of affairs, in Europe, would be ruinous to his client. He also pointed out that Mr. Richardson's evidence was not such as would assist the Court materially in arriving at a decision in the matter.

His Lordship said that he could not accede to the application for an adjournment as he had to consider the interests of the claimant as well. His Lordship intimated that he would deliver judgment in the matter on Thursday.

Solicitors for the claimant—Mirza, Mirza & Mangaldas.

Solicitors to the Government.—E. F. Nicholson.

ARRIVALS BY THE MAIL.

The following passengers arrived by the Mail steamer Nellore yesterday:—

Rev and Mrs W Hodgkinson, Miss G Hinde, Mr S A H Sitwell, Miss M K Smith, Rev and Mrs F Fairbanks, Rev C S Oakley, Mrs R Craven, Rev J B Glass, Mrs F S Tabor, Mrs D Brown, Miss E St L Clarke, Mr R N Band, Mr S Danson, Mr D Alcorn, Mr W Livingstone, Mr N Corstophon, Mr E L Watts, Mr A A Simpson, Mrs A S Gage, Miss D Forbes, Mr V G Carter, Mrs R Sharp, Mr C H H Chessall, Mr M J Crichton, Mr and Mrs Kidd, Mr and Mrs J Parker, Mr, Mrs and Miss Luker, Miss L Fairchild, Lt Col and Mrs Lamont, Mr B Smith, Mr A C Dallison, Mr C Rekh, Mr J B Minet, Mrs Willis, Mr G Samson, Mr N Nadkarni, Mr F Rynd, Mr W F Conley, Miss O M Bailey, Miss L M Wade, Mr A Baxter, Rev and Mrs H Hastings, Mrs J J Rait, Mrs Hastings, child and infant, Mrs C A Macpherson, Mr W Daff, Miss Stenton, Miss Roberts, Mr P Marcos, Mrs J R Faddow, Mrs Handly, Mrs White and child, Mrs Smith and infant, Mrs Fitch, Mrs Vince and infant, Mrs Bradley and 3 children, Mrs O'Donell, Asst Surg Campbell, Mrs Faithful, Mrs J Dann, child and infant, Mr and Mrs Ely, Mrs Stringham and child, Pvt Stephenson, Corp Hibbert, Sy Sgt Smith, Sk Hasson Nazamud.

S. S. Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia (Homeward bound) arrived at Suez on the 7th instant.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" CASE.

EFFORTS AT SETTLEMENT UNSUCCESSFUL

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was again called on in which Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and Professor P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. S. C. Petit, Secretaries, charged Mr. J. B. Marzban, Proprietor of the "Jame-Jamshed," and Mr. P. J. Marzban, Editor, with defamation. Mr. S. G. Velinker, barrister, and Mr. D. M. Madon, advocate, instructed by Mr. Pocha, solicitor, appeared for the complainants, and Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, with Mr. V. F. Vicaji, appeared for the respondents. Mr. J. H. Bhabha, barrister, watched the proceedings on behalf of the first complainant.

Mr. Madon asked for a date of the next hearing of the case.

It would appear that the efforts to bring the parties to terms have proved unsuccessful. A draft of the terms of settlement was prepared and the parties met thrice in the Magistrates' Chamber to consider it with a view to a final settlement. No understanding was however arrived at, and the matter was again placed before a meeting of the Zoroastrian Conference held on Saturday, when a resolution was passed *nem. con.* saying that the prosecution should be proceeded with.

Mr. Madon said he was sorry that while thanking the Magistrate for his efforts to bring about a settlement, the Conference had resolved to proceed with the case.

The Magistrate enquired if Mr. Payne had any suggestion to make.

Mr. Payne said he was quite helpless in view of the resolution passed by the Conference. The respondents had done everything in their power to meet the wishes of the Court.

Mr. Madon said the complainants themselves had not voted at the meeting of the Conference.

The Magistrate said it seemed to him that the complainants had been quite out of touch with the persons they represented.

Mr. Payne said he thought a Police Court was not suitable for a case which involved heavy proceedings, and he had been suggesting to Mr. Madon the desirability of getting the case transferred to a Civil Court.

The Magistrate said it was certainly not desirable that long proceedings should block up the work of this Court.

The hearing was then fixed for the 30th instant.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector Power charged Manjalkhan Yasankhan, a Mahomedan, with stealing ornaments of the value of Rs. 519, belonging to a woman, named Gulibai.

About ten days ago the accused induced Gulibai to open on eating house in Telly Lane, and two days later asked her to bring down her ornaments to the shop. Gulibai did so and kept the ornaments in a box in the shop. On the 4th instant the accused disappeared and the complainant missed the ornaments from the box. Information was given to the Police, who sent telegraphic intimation, in consequence of which the accused was arrested at the Manmad Railway Station. All the ornaments were recovered from him. The accused pleaded guilty, and admitted a previous conviction. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Second Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Excise Inspector Pinto charged Abdul Rahiman Ibrahim, a Mahomedan, with selling one grain and possessing five grains of cocaine without a license.

The accused was arrested at Tardeo on his selling a grain of cocaine for six annas. On his person being searched, five more grains were found on him. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

OVERSTAYING AND RETURN TICKETS.

A TEST CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 9.

The Police Magistrate of Sealdah yesterday decided in favour of the Railway a test case where Mr. Vincent Esch, the well-known architect, contested the right of the railway to impose a penalty beyond the difference between the price of a week-end return ticket and a fortnightly return ticket, where the former had been overstayed. The court held that the wording of the Railway Act did not admit of doubt and required the defendant to pay full single fare for the journey in question in addition to what he had already paid for his week-end return.

SALVAGE OF THE CITY OF MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 9.

A Colombo cable states:—Salvage operations in connection with the City of Madras are proceeding; so far 800 tons of cargo have been salved including 764 bales of jute, 995 chests of tea, eighty bags of grain and 185 bundles of tobacco. There is now a possible chance of saving the liner. A preliminary inquiry has been held.

Zymole Trokeys will stop that hacking cough and restore your voice to its natural tone. They are the greatest throat relief on the market E-16

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee meeting.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Ballot for two elective Trustees of the Port, 10-30 a.m., to 4 p.m.
Gaiety Palace.—Last performance of "Robinson Crusoe," 6-30. Ten o'clock performance Colaba Racket Court.

THURSDAY, March 11.

Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Tournament Mixed Doubles Handicap commences.
Opening of Y. M. C. A. Proctor Branch New Building, Rebsch Street, West Agripada Estate, Byculla, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 12.

P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Morea wtih English Mails of 20th ultimo, due at day-break.

SATURDAY, March 13.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Esplanade Bandstand.—Gaiety Stars' performance in aid of War Fund.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

DENHAM-WHITE—At Meerut, on the 27th February 1915, the wife of Captain A. Denham-White, I. M. S., of a daughter.

TIPPETTS-AGLMER—On the 26th February, 1915, at Bangalore, to Mrs. G. A. Tippetts-Aylmer, a son.

MARRIAGE.

WESLEC—ZACCHEUS—On the 18th January, 1915, at Bangalore, Christopher Edward Wesley, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Mysore Medical Service, youngest son of the late Dr. S. J. Wesley, of the same service, to Mercy Adelaide, sister of Mr. A. D. Zaccheus, Advocate, High Court, Madras.

DEATHS.

REID—On the 28th January, 1915, at Willowbank, Moffat, Agnes Helena Jane (Ada), wife of Colonel Lestock H. Reid, C.S.I., Indian Army (retired) and second daughter of the late Professor George Buchanan, Glasgow University.

SMITH—On the 15th February, 1915, killed at Singapore, Llewellyn Philip Casson Smith, of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Singapore, the dearly loved and only son of the late Philip Smith, and of Mrs. Philip Smith, of Ootacamund, aged 28. Deeply mourned by his widowed mother and sorrowing sisters,—English papers please copy.

THOMPSON—On the 4th March, 1915, at Vepery, Madras, after a short illness, James Joseph Hindemarsh, the infant son of Assistant Surgeon H. V. Thompson (now in France), and Mrs. Thompson, aged 5 months and 3 days. Friends please accept this intimation.—English and Burma papers please copy.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of their Excellencies the Governor's Band under the direction of Ernest A. Barratt Esquire, Director of Music to his Excellency will play this evening the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

March—"Wellington" .....Zehle.
Selection from—"Lohengrim" .....Wagner.
Graceful dance from—"Henry 8th" ...German.
Waltz—"Saints and Sinners" .....Dayson.
Overture—"William Tell" .....Rossini.
Morceau—"Pleading" .....Wood.
Selection—"The Country Girl" .....Marckton.
Two Step—"Your're here and I'm here" Kern.
The National Anthems of Russia, Belgium, Japan, France and God save the King-Emperor.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—"The Light Horse".....Blon.
Overture—"Morning, Noon and Night" Suppe.
Valse—"Puppchen" .....Gilbert.
Selection—"I Pagliacci" .....Leoncavallo.
Dance—"Hungarian" .....Brahams.
Selection—"Hullo.' Ragtime" .....Hirsch.
Song—"You amde me love you" .....Monaco.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding. It was resolved to record a letter from Government re-appointing Sir V. D. Thackersey, Mr. A. M. Tod and Mr. A. H. Whyte on the Board.

DEATH OF A SEPOY FROM THE GULF

Another death from enteric fever occurred early yesterday morning amongst the wounded soldiers that have been brought here from the Persian Gulf by the hospitalship Madras. The first man who died was Zulam Muhammad a sycc of the 6th Veterinery section Rawalpindi. The second man was Iyavoo, of the 17th B. F. A. Belgaum.

THE ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the Fifth Zoroastrian Conference held at Alice Buildings on Monday the 8th inst. Mr. Kaikobad Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla was unanimously elected Chairman of the Reception Committee, and it was further unanimously resolved that Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhalla, M.A., Ph.D., be invited to preside at the next sessions of the Conference, which will be held in Bombay on the 25th, 27th and 28th inst.

LATE ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Nellore, with the English mails of the 13th ultimo, arrived here at about 5 a.m., yesterday from London. She encountered rough weather and strong head winds during the voyage, in the Channel and in the Bay of Biscay, and this caused her to arrive in Bombay four days late. The weather in the Mediterranean was also unfavourable to her. The voyage was otherwise good. The Nellore, will sail for China and Japan ports, with the same bottom cargo in a few days.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday two attacks and two deaths from plague and six attacks and one death from small-pox were registered in Bombay City, the plague attacks being reported from Chowpati and Mahim. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 64, as compared with 89 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 106 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1921, out of which 19 were found to be plague stricken. Dongri contributed 7 of these Umerkhadi 4, Tarwadi 2, Dhobi Talao 2, and Middle and Lower Colaba Chowpati, Fanaswadi and Market 1 each.

INDIA AND CONTRABAND.

A Press communique dated Delhi March 3rd states:—

It is notified that vessels carrying contraband cargo to neutral countries consigned "to order" are liable to detention, even though the shipper may have furnished the authorities at the Indian port of origin with satisfactory evidence of the destination of the goods in the shape of the prescribed declaration of ultimate destination. Shippers should therefore avoid having their bills of lading drawn "to order."

INDIAN WOUNDED ENTERTAINED.

The Indian entertainment given at Brighton to the wounded soldiers on Saturday, Feb. 9, seems by all accounts to have been a decided success, says "India." It was well attended. We are told that "three rows of convalescent Indians, sturdy Gurkhas, tall, handsome Sikhs, and an occasional Pathan," occupied part of the stalls. An opening prayer in Sanskrit gave the requisite Oriental touch. An "Entertainment of Magic," by Mr. Ernest Sewell, was followed by a selection of music given by the Royal Musicians of Hindustan: and the piece de resistance was a performance by Indian players of "Savitri"—the play based on the story of wifely devotion in the "Mahabharata." Similar entertainments are to be given at Bournemouth and New Milton.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the above Club was held at Mahim on Sunday last. Proceedings commenced with two 10 bird handicap Sweeps, the first being taken by R. Kennedy with 6 kills and 2 handicap and the Second by D. W. Johnstone with 7 kills and 2 handicap.

The Tyros' Cup was then shot for, a kill with the first barrel in this event counting 3 points and with the barrel 2 points. W. Fraser with 6 kills and 2 handicap or 24 points in all being winner. A. Noble and R. Kennedy with 7 kills each and 1 handicap dividing 2nd prize.

An unknown trap and angle competition followed, which was won by W. Fraser with 6 kills and one handicap.

Entries were then taken for a Spoon Competition for which no less than 4 shooters R. E. Braithwaite, R. Kennedy, W. Fraser a Noble tied, but on shooting off Noble killed 9 of his "clays" in excellent style and with 1 handicap returned a possible and was a somewhat easy winner. W. Fraser with 8 kills taking the sweep as second prize.

A Double Rise Competition was the last event on the programme and was by W. Fraser with 8 kills, E. H. Burt taking 2nd prize.

RESIDENCE OF TITLE-HOLDERS.

A Press Note issued by the Political Department of the Government of Bombay states:—

All persons who bear any title conferred upon them by His Majesty the King-Emperor or by the Government of India are informed that the Government of Bombay desire to prepare, and hereafter to keep up to date, a complete list of all title-holders resident within the Bombay Presidency. All such persons are therefore requested to send in their names to the Collector or Political Agent of the District or Agency within which they reside, or, in the City of Bombay, to the Commissioner of Police, and similarly to send intimation to those officers when they move or purpose to move their residence from one District or Agency to another. It is further particularly requested that when any title-holder dies, his senior surviving representative will give early intimation to the Collector or Political Agent within whose jurisdiction the title-holder was residing, or to the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be.

FEROZEPORE MURDER TRIAL.

APPEALS DISMISSED BY CHIEF COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 9.

In the Punjab Chief Court to-day the Chief Judge and Mr. Justice Rattigan delivered judgment in the case in which seven men appealed against the sentence of death passed upon them by the Sessions Judge of Ferozepore for the murder of a Sub-Inspector of Police and a Zaildar near Misriwala in the Ferozepore District.

The appeals were all rejected and the sentences of the lower court confirmed.

POONA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

THE HON. MR. PARANJPYE ELECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, March 9.

A special meeting of the Poona City Municipality was held this morning to declare the results of yesterday's triennial ward elections.

The ballot system was adopted for the recording of votes.

Out of forty-five candidates for seventeen seats, the following were declared to have been duly elected:—The Hon. Mr. Pranjpye, Sirdar Shrinivasrao Mudiliar, Messrs Bhopatkar, Patwardhan, Damlee, Talwalkar, Fulambrikar, Dharap, Deshpande, Malawaduar, Manurkar, Pawar and Naik and Shets Hanmantram Ramnath Kisandas Tikamdas, Chimanlal Kisandas and Chhaganlal Ganpatdas.

GENERAL GARIBALDI IN LONDON.

Photo by "Central News."

Geeral Garibaldi, whose name thrills like a trumpet in all wars for National liberty arrived in London during mail week. He was photographed at the Charing Cross Hotel where he is staying.

ANCIENT PERSIANS AND PRUSSIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "Advocate of India," has in its issue of to-day, chosen to officer a gratuitous insult to and makes a most slanderous attack on one of the most advanced and law-abiding communities in this country. Lately your evening contemporary has allowed its leading columns to be marred by attacks on some of the most eminent and respected members of the Parsi community, but yesterday it went one step further and has ventured to indict the whole community by making a most slanderous attack on the Persians of old, whose lineal descendants the present Parsis are. Discussing the Naval operations at the Dardanelles your contemporary has attempted to draw a parallel between the Germans and the ancient Persians. Drawing upon its profound knowledge of ancient history, it calls one of the most advanced nations of that age "Barbarians." Now, that, as every student of Greek history knows, was an epithet which the Hellenes indiscriminately applied to every race but their own and was one which that most consummate liar of his time, Herodotus, positively revelled in whilst speaking of his country's most formidable adversaries, the ancient Persians. But the writings of that arch slanderer of the ancient Persians have been taken by impartial critics of all races always *cum grano salis*, and your contemporary by neglecting to take that obviously necessary precaution has allowed itself to call that race all sorts of names.

Whilst indulging in this most unjustifiable attack on the Persians the "Advocate" has in some respects out-Herodotused Herodotus! According to your contemporary the ancient Persians were all Barbarians, whose great parade was eventually doomed to disaster when the Greeks vindicated the cause of national freedom at Salamis and Plataea!—all of which is a bundle of clumsy lies! At no stage of its long drawn career was that contest a struggle between Liberty and Barbarism. Even a cursory study of a history of that period, written by a neutral historian, would show that, it was only a struggle between the two most powerful nations of that age for a domination of the old world, a struggle in which both sides underwent a surprising number of vicissitudes. The ancient Persians were not only the first founders of a world empire,—which extended from the gates of Athens to the plains of Thrace in Europe, and from the shores of the Bosphorus to the banks of the Indus and which comprised the land of the Pharaos as well but they were also a highly civilised people who contributed not a little towards the enrichment of the arts and graces of old world life and whose triumphs in architecture were no less glorious than those of their great rivals the Greeks. It is the merest travesty of history to make a comparison between the well-disciplined armies of Xerxes and Darius, whom even Herodotus never accused of laying waste the cities and plains through which they passed in their brilliant career of conquest, and the helmetted Huns of the Kaiser, who to their eternal disgrace have desolated some of the fairest regions on the Continent. Impartial history has never hesitated to acknowledge that the armies of Xerxes and Darius were always the heralds of good Government and peace wherever they carried the glorious banner of Xerxes and Darius, the glorious annals of whose reigns are a treasured memory with every patriotic Parsi even at this long distance of time. Your contemporary's attempt to blacken the memory of two of the most revered names in the history of ancient Persia is one which every Parsi will resent with justification.—Yours, etc.,

A PARSI.

Girgaum, March, 9th.

The Baoni Durbar has contributed one thousand rupees to the Prince of Wales Relief Fund.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

SUCCESSFUL OPENING PERFORMANCE AT CHARNI ROAD.

As a circus, Harmston's is the real thing. It retains all the best features of the shows of long ago, when theatres and music-halls were not, and places of amusement were fashioned out of canvas as to the roof and sawdust as to floor. The clowns still knock one another about as they did in the English circuses a century ago, we still have the equestrian acts which thrilled us as schoolboys,—and with these we have new turns which serve to keep the performance absolutely up-to-date. As a combination of the old and the new, Harmston's Circus stands quite alone.

Such are one's reflections after a visit to the opening performance of the Circus in the tent by Charni Road Station last night. There was a very large audience to bid the entertainment a welcome back to Bombay after a four years' absence, and everybody seemed to enjoy themselves hugely. The programme teems with good things, of which we have only space to mention a few.

Ambrosia and Velasso do wonderful things on the hand-rings, and Velasco later, assisted by a very small boy gives a further example of his strength and perfect balance. The acrobatic act by the Cottrells is worth going a long way to see; all five are clever, but the one who does the somersaults round the ring at the end of the turn is really a marvel. The Carangeots' trick bicycle act is exceedingly good, and Jennie and Willie Harmston do their equestrian acts in a more finished way than ever. Harmston's is a show to see.

THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION PERFORMANCE.

The forthcoming performance in aid of the Bombay War Relief Fund (Women's Branch) on Friday promises to be a very interesting and attractive one. Besides action songs, callisthenics, exhibition with wands, clubs and parasols, the national anthems of all the Allies will be sung in full chorus. A Guzerati play full of witty topical allusions and a musical Cantata "Rule Britania," in costume and will tableaux bid fair to bring down the house. The whole of the proceeds will go to the War Relief Fund. Besides this, the pupils of the Institution, who have won prizes have this year given up the value of the same, amounting to over Rs. 450, towards the fund. This is an unique example of real patrotic helpfulness on the part of these young people that deserves high commendation.

WORKMEN IN SEA FIGHT.

LESSONS IN "WOT THE NAVY B. A-DOIN' OF."

An amusing incident in connection with the recent North Sea battle has just come to light. It is said that there were a number of workmen on board the Tiger carrying out some comparatively unimportant repairs. There was no way of disposing of these men ashore, and they were taken into action.

While the great majority of the workmen caught the fighting fever when they gathered what was on, a few were extremely nervous and did not at all relish being so unexpectedly hurried into a probable sea fight. One of the workmen, in fact, lost complete control of himself and ultimately was put into a strait-jacket and placed somewhat unceremoniously on one side. A bluejacket, while on his way to the magazine, could not refrain from stopping to have a few words with the "trussed" workman.

"I suppose, when you're at 'ome," he said, "you'll be one of these bloomin' arm-chair critics wot arsks wot the Navy is a-doin' of. Now you're goin' to bloomin' well see wot the Navy's a-doin of."

LAWN TENNIS.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

A large number turned up yesterday to see the semi-final of the Doubles between Yates and Jackson and J. Naoroji and Engineer, and a very good game it proved to be. Prior to their first appearance, the former were not regarded as very dangerous, but it would have required a very little turn of luck to bring them into the final. Both in his service and cuts over the net, Yates was capital but his loles either went out or were too short to give trouble. Jackson's cross court shots, keeping low, were effective and he again did well at the net, yet both allowed chances to go and might have with advantage played an ever more aggressive game. As to the others, Engineer was his old stolid self, weak at the net but hard to pass in mid court even if he left the brillance to his partner. Naoroji was in very good form, his placing really clever either with long lobs or gentle cuts, and with a hard swing he often turned defence into attack. He served rather an unusual number of double faults, some foot ones but only lost his service once.

Yates opened and won his service easily, but Naoroji brought off some fine shots then Jackson lost some good openings for kills. His and Engineer's services were long ones, his opponents trying to score with the latter's end finding the net. Being 3—1 down, Yates again won his serve, then after a double Naoroji lost his and three-all was called. Useful smashes by Naoroji in the two next games were mainly responsible for his winning them despite a double fault by Engineer and they led at 5—3. Good serves won Yates another game, but after losing two points through faults Naoroji took the next and the set. They won a love game off Yates's serve in the next set but despite bad lobs lost the next after Dence had been called three times. Jackson was responsible for a double fault but won and led at 2—1 for Naoroji to draw level. Yates and Engineer both won their serves, then after exciting and good play on the part of all Jackson won from a bad beginning. Another double fault did not prevent Naoroji winning his again but with Jackson effective at the net Yates took a long game and the head at 5—4. The next saw them level again, but Yates and Jackson respectively gave away some soft points in the last two games, which cost them the set and match.

It is unfortunately doubtful whether England and Kamble will be able to meet Bhadkamkar and Wagle in their semi-final, England still has fever, so even if he can turn out he may not be in form. Consequently it is quite on the cards that Jackson and Mrs. Nelson will get a Walk Over in the mixed Doubles. If the worst happens it will be a very great pity as much of the interest has centred on England and his partners in these two events, and the finals cannot be postponed till after Saturday.

The result was:—

J. A. D. Naoroji and N. P. Engineer beat Capt. Yates and J. E. Jackson, 6—4, 7—5.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Singles semi-final.
Rangarao v. Engineer.

CARMICHAEL POLO CUP TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 9.

The Carmichael Cup polo competition has begun. The Calcutta Polo Club entered three teams, the Bengal Nagpur Railway one team and Behar one.

The Behar has so far beaten Calcutta A and B teams, while the Calcutta C has knocked out Bengal Nagpur team. The final between the Calcutta C team and the Behar team will be played to-morrow.

BRITISH. AIRMAN'S DENIAL

COMMANDER BRIGGS'S ACCOUNT OF HIS CAPTURE.

The British Board of Admiralty has issued a signed statement made by Squadron-Commander Briggs with reference to the allegation made in a French newspaper that he was beaten by a German officer with a riding whip when he landed at Friedrichshaven.

The statement is sent through Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin, to the American Ambassador in London, at the request of the German Foreign Office, who ask that it may be brought to the attention of the British Government.

Commander Briggs, in his statement before the military judge, says that after landing in the biplane a German soldier at a distance of forty years fired five shots at him but did not hit him. He was then released and dragged out of the biplane. As he bent forward, face downward, he received a heavy blow on the crown of the head, which he presumed was administered with the butt of a rifle by a soldier.

There was a German officer amongst the crowd who rushed towards him. Afterwards he was told that the officer had probably saved his life, as he threatened to shoot anyone who laid hands on him. He had read the statement in the French paper that a German officer had flogged him, but he declared that no German officer laid hands on him. The only blow he received was from the rifle butt. He expressed the opinion that a German officer would consider such an act as stated by the French paper to be beneath his dignity, as would an English officer.

It is added that the declaration was made without any compulsion or pressure.

ENGLISH FUGITIVE'S FRIENDS.

The "Telegraaf" learns from Oldenzaal that an Englishman, who has been a prisoner of war in Germany for four months, recently arrived at Oldenzaal penniless, and was consequently unable to continue his journey. A policeman who heard of his distress at once went round the police and railway station offices collecting money, which he handed to the overjoyed Englishman.

An American lady, who arrived by the same train, then paid the Englishman's railway fare to Amsterdam, ordered for him by telegraph a room in a hotel, for which she also paid, and handed him money for his journey to England.—Reuter.

OBJECTIONABLE RACING.

A CALCUTTA OPINION.

The "Asian" writes as follows:—

"The season that closed this week in Calcutta has, on the whole, been a very successful one both as regards attendances and the resultant gate money, and the quality of the sport provided. The enquiries undertaken by the Stewards of the R. C. T. C. towards the end of the meetings—and on which, so we understand, they are still engaged—are unfortunate incidents on which, in the absence of information, it is impossible to say anything further at present than what has already been said in these columns. So far as we are aware, nothing whatever has been allowed to leak out from any responsible source, beyond the bare facts of the suspension of the two jockeys concerned, and the withdrawal of the licenses of three of the first enclosure, and one of the second enclosure bookmakers. Rumours, of course, have been prolific—more so than in any similar case of which we have any recollection. We notice that a Bombay paper expresses the opinion that the causes that have given rise to these enquiries may be directly traced to the practice of running two or more horses in a race in the same interests—a procedure which has been condemned on many occasions in these columns. "The R. C. T. C.", says the writer in question, "is at present up to the neck investigating a series of most deplorable scandals, a good many of which I believe are directly attributable to the unintelligent tactics I have asked to be explained." That is, the double and treble entries in the same interests. The writer goes on:—"An owner is so to speak a public man, and as such I feel there can be no injustice or hardship entailed by making a public appeal to him to clear up for all time the necessity or desirability, from his point of view, of making a practice of being represented by more than one competitor in a race. The Western India Turf Club has hitherto adopted a non-commital attitude by refraining from interfering, though the remedy is obviously in its own hands, by coupling up the horses running in one interest for the purposes of betting. This attitude leads me to infer that there are justifiable grounds for admitting the practice. Such being the case there cannot be the least objection to these grounds being made known to the public, either by a representative owner who favours the practice, or by the Club, under whose authority it is permissible. That it must be explained or stopped, there can be no question otherwise, one of these fine days, we shall find ourselves in a similar muddle to what the R. C. T. C. is at present experienceing."

"We do not know whether the writer in the "Bombay Chronicle" is correct in tracing a connection between the running of two or more horses belonging to the same owner, and the enquiries that are now in progress. But the practice itself is bad, and the passage above quoted so closely follows the arguments frequently advanced in these columns against such procedure that we are glad to have the support of the Bombay paper in our efforts to have the cause of complaint either explained and justified, or removed.

"Another matter which we trust will engage the attention of the Stewards at no distant date is the entry made against a horse's name as being trained privately. Nearly a score of horses thus described have won races here this season, and what the strength of this private training is does not appear on the surface. One wonders why the Executive does not insist on a name being given. It has always been helpful to punters in their deductions to take into account the horses that are in the hands of the same trainer, and this knowledge should not be denied them. It may, of course, be argued that every one knows, or should know, the trainer of every horse that is seen out on the course, and as a matter of fact, those who have time and opportunity to devote to the subject, do know. But the big majority are in ignorance, and they ask for more light on what is, after all, a public matter. There should, in our opinion, be no secrecy allowed where the public interest is concerned, and so long as the R. C. T. C. grant facilities for betting—either through the medium of Tote or bookmaker—they cannot consistently allow the public to remain in ignorance on matters of importance concerning the double edged tools with which they are invited to play."

FIGHT TO A FINISH.

SOCIALISTS WANT VICTORY, BUT NOT A CRUSHED GERMANY.

Forty representatives of the Socialist and Labour Parties of the Allied nations met on Feb. 14 in London under the presidency of Mr. J. Kéir Hardie, M.P., and while "affirming the right and the duty of nationalities which are attacked to take the necessary steps for their own defence," unanimously resolved that:—

"The invasion of Belgium and France by the German armies threatens the very existence of independent nationalities and strikes a blow at all faith in treaties. The Socialists of Great Britain, Belgium, France, and Russia do not pursue the political and economic crushing of Germany. They are not at war with the peoples of Germany and Austria, but only with the Governments of those countries.

"While inflexibly resolved to fight until victory is achieved to accomplish this task of liberation, the Socialists are resolved to resist any attempt to transform this defensive war into a war of conquest.

Among the delegates present were M. Emile Vandervelds, Belgian Minister of State; M. Marcel Sembat, French Minister of Public Works; M.M. Vaillant, Longuet, and Compere-Morel, French deputies; M. Jouhaux, secretary of the French General Federation of Labour; M. Henri La Fontaine, Belgian deputy; M. Roubanivitch, and other Russian delegates.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from 10th March, 1915, to 2nd April, 1915 both days inclusive.

The annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held in London on 18th March 1915.

5656

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS, GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANIES.

We beg to notify that we have been appointed Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency of Messrs. H. V. Low & Coy. of Calcutta, and are in a position to offer Steam Coal, Coke and Rubble of various brands and trust we shall receive your valued enquiries.

A trial order is earnestly solicited.

SMITH'S BAGDIGI COAL: This we are in a position to offer at rates to be ascertained on application.

Prompt despatch is also assured.

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bombay, 8th February 1915.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, March 10, 1915.

THE CENSORSHIP.

There continues to be a good deal of restiveness in the United Kingdom under the restrictions of the Censorship and on Monday in mail week there was a debate in the Commons on an amendment to the Army Estimates in which considerable criticism was directed at the department now controlled by Sir Stanley Buckmaster, the Solicitor-General. The chief burden of complaints urged by members who took part in the debate was that the restriction of news from the theatres of war was unnecessarily severe, and that the withholding of information about the war had been guided by no clear principle and had been productive of suspicion and discontent. There is, in fact, something more than a suspicion that the Censorship has been and is being used for other purposes than the mere withholding of information for military reasons,—to which no one objects,—and this feeling was voiced by several members, as it had already been expressed in strong terms in more than one of the weekly journals. Sir Stanley Buckmaster, in a somewhat heated reply, treated the discussion as though it had been in the nature of a personal attack on himself. He warmly asserted that he always gave to the press everything that he received from the great departments from whom he received information, and published nothing that was not absolutely and literally true. He repudiated in the strongest language any suggestion that the Press Bureau was or could be used for the purpose of doing anything so base and discreditable as shielding members of the Government from public criticism. From first to last the Press Bureau had discharged its functions with the most absolute and unvarying impartiality, never discriminating as between one newspaper and another. Finally, he declared that if the amendment were carried it would have the most undesirable effect in Germany, encouraging the press in the enemy's country in their efforts to throw discredit on British official news and to make neutral Powers think that what was officially published in London could not be trusted.

That, of course, is not a good reason for not censuring the Government for its use of the power of censorship if that power has not been properly exercised. But it reveals a frame of mind which is likely to lead to just those abuses of which the critics of the Government complain. We must not admit that the operation of censoring news has been badly performed because it would not do to let the enemy have the advantage of the admission and advertise it to the neutral Powers! A censor who approaches the matter in that spirit is not a person who ought to be entrusted with so responsible a task. He is just the sort of person to withhold news for psychological and not for military reasons and that is what it is not required that he should do. We agree with "The Nation" that, if once the Censor,—and it does'nt matter whether it is Sir Stanley Buckmaster or a great department,—begins to ask himself whether he ought to refuse to allow this or that to be published, not because it might give useful news to the enemy, but because it might depress the country, he is stepping far outside his province. There are no political conditions in England to justify a censorship of that kind. We admit that in this country conditions are different, and there may sometimes be legitimate political reasons for a censorship of other than military news. But we must also admit that the authorities in India have hitherto exercised their powers in this respect with moderation and good judgment. The complaints we have had to make have been concerned not with the principles on which the censorship of news has been conducted, but the methods, and in that respect the causes of complaint have largely disappeared. But in the United Kingdom these political reasons do not exist, and neither in India nor in England could the argument advanced by Sir Stanley Buckmaster be urged. By the same argument, it would be easy to suppress everything that the Government found inconvenient. Contract scandals, War Office blunders, attacks on the conduct of Ministers,—all these could be kept from publication on the ground that they would encourage the enemy. It is as essential in time of war as in time of peace, more so, that the utmost freedom of discussion should be reserved to the press and the public. Free criticism is indispensable and should only be limited by the extent to which publication of facts regarding military and naval operations and movements, etc., might afford information of a useful character to the enemy.

Sir Stanley Buckmaster's speech would give the impression that Mr. Asquith's Government has been free from the suspicion of using the Censorship for political purposes. But such we know is not the case. There is the notorious instance of the suppression of the Aga Khan's criticism of the passage in Mr. Lloyd George's speech about the Kaiser and Mahomet, to give only one example of many that might be quoted. Only the other day there was an attempt to keep back Mr. Churchill's interview in the "Matin" as though what could be given to the French public was not suitable food for the public in England. A well-known writer in a leading journal says

It is no use hiding the fact that the Censorship still stops criticism, not of war events but of public policy. Editors are admonished, or asked, or advised—whatever word you like to use—not to talk of the loan to Roumania or the future of Mesopotamia. (I heard of an editor who received a far more astonishing counsel still.) But the "advice" is the silk glove; the weapon is the mailed fist of the Defence of the Realm.

This attempt to stifle discussion of awkward events or policy can only be productive of harm. A Government that is without the guidance of free public criticism will sooner or later run on the rocks, and is always in danger of deciding upon policies that may be repudiated by the country when the time comes to ratify them and may prove fatal in other respects. This is essentially so, in regard to some of the problems raised by the war, as to which the Government may be forced into indicating to our Allies its line of policy before the time for an actual settlement comes,—such as the case, for instance, of the future of Constantinople. A censorship that prevented the free discussion of such a topic as that would be against the highest interests of the State.

RAILWAY COMPANY'S LIABILITY.

A case of great interest to the commercial community was decided on the Appellate side of the Bombay High Court on Monday. In this case the plaintiff firm had filed a suit in the Small Causes Court to recover the value of 26 empty casks, which were burnt in a fire at Sholapur Station on the 14th May, 1913, and the defendant railway company repudiated liability on the ground that the company had not given a receipt for the goods and were not, according to railway rules, liable unless the receipt was granted. The facts were that the plaintiffs on the 12th May, 1913, took to the railway station at Sholapur 37 empty casks to be despatched to Bijapur. At the station-yard the agent prepared and signed a consignment note which was handed to a railway clerk who numbered the consignment note and marked the casks. The agent wanted them to be sent in a covered wagon, but the railway clerk informed him that none was available on that day but could be secured in a day or two. The agent asked for a receipt but was told that he would be given one after the goods were loaded. No receipt was given on the 13th for the same reason. On the 14th May the goods-shed caught fire and 26 casks were burnt along with other goods of the value of 2 lakhs.

As a matter of "natural justice" and equity, it would appear to the lay mind that there could be no question of the company's liability. But the defence was raised that there was no "delivery" to the railway company without a formal receipt for the goods and on this ground the suit was dismissed in the Small Causes Court. Fortunately in the High Court a more reasonable definition of the term "delivery" was accepted. Mr. Justice Heaton very rightly remarked that it meant something more than a mere depositing of goods on the railway premises. That, of course, is obvious. A railway company could not be made responsible for goods deposited on its premises without its assent. But to lay down that liability does not commence until the railway receipt is given is extravagant. The railway rule says "goods will in all cases be at owner's risk until taken over by the railway administration for dispatch and a receipt in the prescribed form has been granted duly signed by an authorised railway servant." But, as Mr. Justice Heaton said, the Act gives the company no express power to make rules regarding the liability of the railway, which is defined in the Act. Even if it did, though the question was not discussed by the judges, since it was not necessary, it seems to us that the Rule could not be made to apply to a case where the deposit of the goods for dispatch had been assented to by the company's servant and the delivery of the receipt delayed by them. In the words of Mr Justice Shah, "It cannot be disputed by the company that there may be delivery of goods to be carried by railway within the meaning of section 72 before any receipt is issued by the company." Where such delivery has taken place the liability of the company cannot be cancelled or limited in any way by the Rule of the company which we have quoted above, as in that case the company might always postpone the commencement of the period of their liability by delaying the grant of the receipt duly signed by an authorised railway servant. Fortunately this was the view taken by both the judges in the Appellate Court and the decree of the Lower Court, which had caused no little apprehension to commercial men, was set aside.

Notes of the Day.

The Crisis in Greece.

If, as appears to be the case regarding the Greek political crisis, M. Venizelos, the retiring Premier, is in favour of Greece breaking her neutrality and has the country behind him, King Constantine is taking upon himself a heavy and dangerous responsibility in opposing him. It is not surprising, under the circumstances, that his Majesty is finding it difficult to secure a successor to M. Venizelos willing to form a ministry. It may be that the King is right in desiring to keep his country, even against its will, out of the great conflagration, or it may be that he is actuated by personal sentiments. But there can be no doubt that Greece must lose an opportunity that will never recur for the advancement of her interests, if she is not able to assert those interests in the ultimate settlement from the standpoint of a belligerent. And one can imagine what the popular sentiment in the country must be while the Allies are forcing the passage of the Dardanelles and they must remain passive spectators.

Ethnology and the War.

A correspondent writes to "The Spectator":—

Not for many years has there been so much talk in England of the principle of nationality. Our statesmen aver that we are fighting for the rights of small nations; our more prescient politicians are beginning to urge that in the great settlement which must follow the great war the claims of nationhood and the desire for national unity shall be given first and full consideration.

He thereupon goes on to discuss the various irredentist movements which have enjoyed permanent or ephemeral (and oftimes undeserved as in the case of Hungary to mention only one) fame in the United Kingdom, and continues—

We shall lay ourselves open to a charge of hypocrisy if, while vehemently urging the rights of nationality in these cases, we sedulously ignore them in others.

All this preamble is *a propos* of ceding Cyprus to the Hellenes and that of course is not of practical concern, apart from the interesting fact that the British Government has been petitioned by the Moslems of the Islands praying that they may continue to have the protection of the British and owe allegiance to the British Throne. Before very long the fate of Stamboul will come up to be discussed and it is interesting to note that in that city there are 400,000 Moslems to 150,000 Greeks and 150,000 Armenians, a ratio of two to one in both cases. In the other parts of the Ottoman Empire the proportion of Moslems to Christians of all denominations is 50 per cent. to 41 per cent. In Armenia and Asia Minor the last census showed 10,000,000 Moslems to 2,962,000 Christians of all denominations. If ethnological ideals in this war are no more than a platform convenience, there should be no doubt as to the future of Constantinople or Asia Minor or any part of it.

Why Educated Indians are Loyal.

To a volume of essays by various contributors on the War and Democracy, Mr. A. E. Zimmern contributes a chapter on the distinction between German and British "kultur." He makes some very interesting remarks on the sense of the value of British civilisation felt by educated Indians. "Educated Indians," he writes, "would find it hard to explain exactly why, on the outbreak of war, they found themselves eager to defend British rule. But it seems clear that what stirred them most was not any consideration of English as against German culture or any merely material calculations, but a sudden realisation of the character of the new India which the union between Great Britain and India, between Western civilisation and Eastern culture is bringing into being, and a sense of the indispensable need for the continuance of the partnership." He adds as a footnote: "In other words, whatever may have happened in the past, Great Britain has now won the consent of the ruled to the fact,—not necessarily to the methods,—of British rule. To use what is doubtless unduly constitutional language, we are now faced, in India and elsewhere not with a Revolutionary Movement, but with an Opposition. This is a great incentive to further efforts."

The Indians in the Field.

We do not hear much, writes a London correspondent, of the Indian regiments at the Front; less if possible than of the English, Scottish and Irish regiments, whose members write letters home, which appear from time to time in the papers. But the "Manchester Guardian" for February 8th contained a very interesting account of the Indian hospital lodged amid semi-Oriental splendour in the Brighton Pavilion. The place, he says, was full of suffering, but instinct also with an extraordinary cheerfulness. It is difficult, as it is with our English soldiers, to get the Indians to talk of their experiences. "Not one," says the interviewer, "could tell you the name of the place where he was hit; all places were alike, and all cold and muddy. There were a lot of fields and you had to cross them and get into a deep hole half full of water and stay there till the word came to charge." "And then," said one, "we went crawling on, but a searchlight found us, and few of us got back again." Asked if he ever saw a German, this man replied with a childlike smile, "I shot two." I heard stories of the confusion which followed sometimes after the officers in the trench had fallen and there was no one to tell them what to do. "When it comes to hand fighting," said one who knows all about the Indians in the field, "the Germans are in a blue funk of these men, but you cannot expect the Indians to learn all about the murderous modern artillery in a day."

Ready to Return.

This is what one learns from all sides about the Indians at the Front. Their revenge for what they had to suffer under German shells will come when the hour sounds for the advance of the Allies and when the terrible discomforts and the miseries of trench fighting are exchanged for more open operations in the field. The wounded Indians profess their readiness to return as their injuries heal. Their attitude is much the same as that of the British soldier who says: "No one *wants* to go back, but we're *ready* to go back, that's another thing." In spite of the unprecedented noise and horror of the modern battlefield there is hardly a single case, says the "Guardian" correspondent, of shock or nervous exhaustion among the Indians, though the conditions must have been more strange and terrifying to them than to European troops. In this respect they have the advantage over the British soldiers, in whose ranks there have been in effect many cases of shock and nervous exhaustion, though these are diminished since the hours of rest and the provision of baths and the like at the base have been increased. It is good to know that the Indian hospitals in England are well provided, and that the men are happy and contented. At Brighton even theatre performances with Indian actors have been arranged for them.

The "Empire" announces that a marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Mr. W. G. Corfield of the Burma Oil Co. and Miss Marjorie Wigley, the well-known pianist and daughter of Mr. F. G. Wigley C. I. E.

Official and Personal.

The Begum of Bhopal will visit Delhi next week as guest of the Viceroy.

Mr. H. S. Duncan, Principal of the Teachers College, Saidapet, has been appointed to act as Director of Public Instruction, Madras, in place of Mr. J. H. Stone who has gone home.

Mr. A. Birkmyre has been elected President of the Caledonian Society of Calcutta for the coming year with Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell and Mr. J. S. Middleton Vice Presidents and Mr. Z. Y. Phillip, Honorary Secretary.

Sir Frederick Halliday's (Commissioner of Police, Calcutta) leave has now been sanctioned but his date of departure is not yet notified, nor has his successor been appointed.

The Bishop of Madras left Madras yesterday morning for Secunderabad whence he goes to Calcutta for the meeting of the Episcopal Synod. Mrs. Whitehead is now much improved in health.

"The Times" states that since the beginning of November Colonel Sir Francis Younghusband has been placed on special duty at the India Office preparing daily News telegrams to the Viceroy.

Mr. A. T. Forbes, Resident in Travancore, has to leave India at once owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Forbes and it is understood that Mr. R. A. Graham who is now on special duty in the Madras Secretariat will act for him.

Lord Pentland will leave Madras for Ootacamund after Easter. He will make a short and informal tour in the Nilgiris soon after his arrival and will visit Gudalur and the Government cinchona factory. His Excellency will be back in Ootacamund by the time the Government assembles there on the 17th April.

Mr. C. B. Cotterell, Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras, is progressing satisfactorily after an attack of enteric and will soon be convalescent. He will probably take leave ont of India after his recovery

KING ALBERT AS AIR SCOUT.

FLIGHT UNDER HEAVY GERMAN FIRE

(Later than the Mail)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 16.

It is reported from the Belgian front that King Albert took part on Saturday morning in an aerial reconnaissance over the German lines.

His Majesty was in a Belgian military biplane, and after reconnoitring about an hour, landed safely at the Belgian headquarters.

The Germans greeted the biplane with a sharp but abortive fire.

GENERAL DE WET.

SECRET REMOVAL TO BLOEMFONTEIN.

JOHANNSBURG, Feb. 14.

General De Wet, who, after his capture was taken to Vryburg, was removed last night to Bloemfontein without anybody noticing it. He will undergo a preliminary examination at Bloemfontein before a Treason Court.

FEELING THE PINCH.

MILLION TONS SHORTAGE IN GERMAN CEREALS.

SOFIA, Feb. 14.

Speaking in the Sobranje yesterday, Dr. Radoslavoff, the Premier, said that a German official inquiry had shown that up to the next August harvest the shortage in cereals required for German consumption had reached a million tons. That was why stringent laws had been enacted enforcing economy in foodstuffs.

GERMAN AIR TRAGEDY.

DROWNING PREFERRED TO INTERNMENT.

A message from Schiermonnikoog, the most northern Dutch island, says that at six o'clock on February 13 the coast-guards saw signals of distress from the sea.

The weather was squally, but the life-boat was manned, and on going out to sea found a German waterplane stranded on a sand-bank. The two German officers, though suffering from exposure, refused to be taken aboard unless a promise was given that they would not be interned.

The crew of the lifeboat were unable to give the promise, whereupon the airmen decided to wait where they were in the hope that a German torpedo-boat would take them off

For five hours they remained clinging to the wreck of their waterplane, but the storm, rising, compelled them at three in the morning again to fire signals of distress. A torpedo-boat promptly put out, but on arriving at the sandbank found it submerged by the rising tide. The waterplane and its occupants had disappeared, and as no ships had been seen near the German airmen presumably were drowned.

NAPOLEON'S BELT FOR PARIS.

The belt worn by Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo has been presented to General Gallieni, Military Governor of Paris, by Mme. Poilpot, widow of the painter, in whose possession it had been for many years.

General Gallieni has handed the relic to General Nieux, Governor of the Invalides, to be added to the Army Museum collection. The belt, which is of soft brown leather, is 41 inches long. Another belt, worn by Napoleon at his coronation in 1804, is only 22¼ inches long.

RUNAWAY HORSES.

Of the 41 Australian horses that broke loose on Saturday last whilst being taken from the Docks to the stables at Bellasis Road, 7 galloped into the stables, 22 were secured in the Government House Riding School, 11 were captured in various parts of the town, and one was recovered from the cattle pound.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

THE DARDANELLES

NARROWS FORTS SILENCED.

FAILURE OF GERMAN PIRACY

CABINET CRISIS IN GREECE.

The Admiralty announces that the operations at the Dardanelles are progressing favoured by fine weather. On Sunday the Lord Nelson and the Agamemnon silenced two forts in the Narrows. The operations at Smyrna have resulted in Fort Yenikale being severely damaged.

The Press Bureau has issued a most satisfactory statement showing the failure of German piracy. From Feb. 25 to March 3 no merchantman was torpedoed and from March 2 to 5 three unsuccessful attempts were made. Altogether from Jan. 21 only 15 vessels have been torpedoed, 29 being killed.

The resignation of M. Venizelos created a profound sensation in Greece. The French press considers that the crisis has merely delayed the entry of Greece into the war. M. Zaimis, whom M. Venizelos had advised the King to summon to the Premiership, has declined to form a Cabinet. The King has summoned M. Gormaris.

It is officially announced that since the beginning of the war, air-squadrons have executed ten thousand reconnaisances, equivalent to eighteen thousand hours' flight. The distance covered has been 1,125,000 miles, or forty-five times the circuit of the earth.

The Allies' gains in Champagne have been consolidated and increased, and further progress has been made in Lorraine.

RACING AND WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 9.

The Jockey Club has called a meeting for the 16th instant, to consider the question of continuance of racing during the war.

LATE LORD ROBERTS AND RACING.

LONDON, March 9.

Countess Aileen Roberts, in a letter to "The Times", referring to the recent letter of Lord Hamilton of Dalzell that the late Lord Roberts announced the result of the Derby to the troops in South Africa, says that from the commencement of this war Lord Roberts felt deeply that the continuance of racing and football were incompatible with the life-and-death struggle.

LORD KITCHENER.

LONDON, March 9.

Lord Kitchener has taken up his residence at York House which has been lent by the King.

A FIGHTING FAMILY.

LONDON, March 8.

It is unofficially reported that Captain R. F. Loder-Symonds, Cheshires, has been killed in action. His brother J. F. Loder-Symonds was killed in November and two other brothers have been wounded.

PROGRESS OF DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

TWO FORTS IN THE NARROWS SILENCED.

THE DARDANELLES.

OPERATIONS PROGRESSING.

FORTS IN NARROWS ATTACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 9.

The Admiralty announces that the operations at the Dardanelles are progressing, favoured by fine weather.

The Queen Elizabeth and other British warships on Saturday again attacked the forts in the Narrows by indirect fire across Gallipoli, while the allied squadron fired on Fort Dardanus and the concealed batteries from the inside St-aits.

Some British ships were hit but only most slight damage was done and there were no casualties.

The Lord Nelson, and the Agamemnon on Sunday engaged the forts in the Narrows by direct fire and silenced two forts, after a heavy bombardment.

Naval seaplanes locating the concealed batteries have done magnificent work, flying sometimes very low. They have been hit repeatedly but none have been lost and only three officers injured.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LATER.

The Admiralty despatch adds that the Queen Elizabeth, supported by the Agamemnon and the Ocean attacked fort Hamidieh one and fort Hamidieh three on Saturday at 21,000 yards' range.

The first fort was equipped with two fourteen-inchers and seven nine-inchers, and the other with two fourteen-inchers, one nine and one eight-incher and four six-inchers.

The Queen Elizabeth was replied to by howitzers and field-guns. Three field-gun shells struck her causing no damage.

Meanwhile, inside the Straits, the Vengeance, Albion, Majestic, Prince George and Suffren fired on the batteries at Saunderè and Mount Dardanos, also on a number of concealed guns.

Fort Medjidieh opened fire and was engaged and hit by twelve-inchers.

MOUNT DARDANOS SILENCED.

The weather on Sunday was fine and calm.

The Gaulois, Charlemagne, Bouvet and Suffren entered the Straits and covered the direct bombardment of the Narrows by the Agamemnon and Lord Nelson.

The French ships engaged Mount Dardanos and various concealed guns, silencing the former.

The Agamemnon and Lord Nelson fired at a range of from 14,000 to 12,000 yards and silenced forts Medjidieh and Hamiedieh. One explosion occurred in both the forts.

Fort Mamidieh too has not fired since the explosion on Friday.

The Gaulois, Agamemnon and Lord Nelson were each struck three times, but the damage was not serious.

The Lord Nelson had three men slightly wounded.

Simultaneously the Dublin watched Bulair and the Isthmus.

She was fired at by four-inchers and hit three times.

SEAPLANES HIT

The seapalne of Flight-Lieutenant Garnett and Lieut.-Commander Williamson became unstable and dived nose first into the sea. Both were injured.

Flight-Lieutenant Douglas was wounded but returned safely.

The seaplane of Flight-Lieutenant Bromet and Lieutenant Brown was hit 28 times.

The seaplane of Flight-Lieutenant Kershaw was hit eight times locating concealed positions.

It is pointed that the Ark Royal is equipped with every appliance for repairing and maintaining the aircraft.

OPERATIONS AT SMYRNA,

FORT YENIKALE SEVERELY DAMAGED.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

The Press Bureau announces that Vice-Admiral Peirse's report of the operations at Smyrna says that the bombardment on Friday severely damaged Fort Yenikale.

The squadron on Saturday swept its way through minefields until it drew the fire of several subsidiary batteries.

All were silenced.

The British casualties were slight.

SEVERAL TURKISH BATTERIES SILENCED.

ATHENS, March 8.

The British squadron, yesterday, continued its progress at Smyrna and silenced several Turkish batteries.

Mine-sweepers have cleared a large part of the Bay of Smyrna.

ANOTHER SUPER DREADNOUGHT.

LONDON, March 9.

It is reported that another battleship of the Queen Elizabeth type has arrived in the Dardanelles.

FAILURE OF GERMAN PIRACY.

SAILINGS NOT AFFECTED.

A SATISFACTORY STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 8.

The Press Bureau has issued a most satisfactory statement showing the failure of German piracy.

From February 25th to March 3rd no merchantman was torpedoed and from March 2nd to 5th three unsuccessful attempts were made.

Altogether from January 21st only fifteen British merchantmen have been torpedoed, 29 being killed.

HOSPITAL SHIP CHASED.

LONDON, March 9.

The Press Bureau statement also shows that German piracy has not affected the arrivals and sailings of merchantmen, those to and from the United Kingdom being about 1,500 weekly.

The statement gives the latest case of a submarine chasing the mail packet Lydia on March 5th, from Jersey to Southampton.

The submarine fired a torpedo which passed forty feet astern of the ship.

There were fifty passengers on board.

Mention is also made of the chasing of the hospital ship St. Andrew off Boulogne in broad day light.

GRMAN SUBMARINE U8 DESTROYED.

HUNTED BY TEN DESTROYERS.

LONDON, March 9.

An Admiralty report from Rear-Admiral Hood says, that U8 was finally destroyed by the destroyers Gurkha and Maori. Ten other destroyers participated in the hunt. The operations, which were directed by Captain C. D. Johnson, were marked by skill and promptitude.

SEVEN SUBMARINES SUNK.

REPORT FROM BERLIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

A correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" states that according to news from neutral countries seven German submarines hav been sunk since February 18.

ATTEMPT ON THE ASTURIAS.

GERMAN EMBASSY EXPRESS REGRET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The German Embassy in Washington express regret that a torpedo was discharged at the Hospital Ship Asturias. She carried only ordinary lights and her character was unrecognised in twilight.

The Asturias was actually attacked in broad daylight.

LA TOURAINE AT HAVRE.

VICTIM OF GERMAN ARSON CONSPIRACY.

LE HAVRE, March 8.

The liner La Tourain has arrived here.

HAVRE, March 9.

The fire on La Touraine has been extinguished.

A New York message to the "Daily Chronicle" says that it is feared that La Touraine was the victim of a German arson conspiracy.

There was a close investigation of the cargo and passengers before she sailed.

One pro-German betted openly that the services of the American doctors and nurses on board would be required before the liner reached the war zone.

AMERICAN CUSTOMS BOARD GERMAN LINERS.

REPORTED TO BE SAILING.

NEW YORK, March 8.

Twenty Customs inspectors boarded and inspected the German liners Vaterland and George Washington as the result of a report that they were preparing to sail.

GREEK CABINET CRISIS.

WHY MR. VENIZELOS RESIGNED.

ENTRY OF GREECE INTO WAR DELAYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, March 7.

Speaking in the Chamber, M. Venizelos declared that he had advised the King to summon M. Zaimis to the Premiership. M. Zaimis would follow the policy of neutrality which M. Venizelos hoped would not endanger the newly-acquired territories. M. Venizelos would not support any Government.

LONDON, March 8.

Telegrams from Athens state that the King accepted the resignation of M. Venizelos because he considered it to be not in the country's interest to abandon neutrality.

Crowds demonstrated in favour of war outside the Russian, French and Serbian Legations. The British Minister on visits to the Foreign Office was several times recognised by the populace and ovated.

LONDON, March 9.

The resignation of M. Venizelos created a profound sensation in Greece.

The announcement was received in the Chamber in silence and then four-fifths of the members crowded round M. Venizelos and shook his hand vociferating their confidence in him.

The crowd outside ovated him and then made a demonstration against Turkey.

Newspapers in Athens attribute his resignation to the Opposition's intrigue and state that M. Venizelos, having decided on participation in the war on the side of the Triple Entente, gave an opportunity of choosing between him and irresponsibles.

The newspapers are confident that the tried patriotism of the King will settle the problem so as to secure to Greece a further portion of the Hellenic Patrimony.

The French press considers that the crisis has merely delayed the entry of Greece into the war.

FRENCH TRIBUTES TO M. VENIZELOS.

WHOLE NATION BEHIND HIM.

ATHENS, Mar. 8.

M. Venizelos proposes to return to Crete in a few days to take a rest in his native isle.

PARIS, Mar. 8.

The seriousness of the situation in Greece is to-day's topic throughout France.

Warm tributes are paid to M. Venizelos, who has the Greek nation behind him.

M. ZAIMIS' REFUSAL.

ATHENS, Mar. 9.

M. Zaimis has declined to form a cabinet. The King has summoned M. Gounaris.

AFFRAY BETWEEN GERMANS AND ARABS.

THREE HUNDRED KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LONDON, March 8.

A Cairo message to the "Daily Mail" says, during the retreat from Egypt, German officers came into conflict with Arabs and three hundred were killed and wounded in an affray near Jerusalem.

ACUTE SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

PRESENT REGIME UNPOPULAR.

LONDON, March 8.

Indirect telegrams received in London via Madrid represent the situation in Portugal as becoming acute owing to widespread dissatisfaction with the present regime. There is even talk of an independent republic for Northern Portugal.

The Minister of Finance, who has resigned, has formally pronounced in favour of a national cabinet combining all parties.

CHAOS IN MEXICO.

WARNING FROM THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, March 8.

Owing to increased chaos in Mexico City the United States have addressed urgent representations to General Carranza amounting to a warning. The step is regarded as indicating an entire change of the policy by the Washington Government.

CRUISER ORDERED TO VERA CRUZ.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 9.

The cruiser Tacoma has been ordered from Port au Prince to Vera Cruz.

RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE ARRESTED

AUSTRIAN COLUMN SURROUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, March 9.

It is officially stated that the enemy have been repulsed in the region of Suwalki.

Our offensive on the Mariampol-Simno-Augustowo front continues.

The German offensive has been arrested in the region of the River Pilitza, on the left of the Vistula, and we are counter-attacking.

An Austrian column has been surrounded at Klause, in the Carpathians, and an entire battalion has surrendered.

RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET ACTIVE.

PETROGRAD, March 9.

It is officially stated that the Black Sea fleet has bombarded Zrnguldak, Eregli, Kiliwli and Kozlan, silencing the batteries destroying coal wharves and sinking eight steamers.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN GALICIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 9.

The following telegram has been received from Secretary of State by the Viceroy, dated 6th March:—

A German submarine was sunk by a British destroyer off Dover. Officers and crew were saved. Another submarine was rammed by a British merchant vessel. The German submarine blockade of the British Isles is now regarded as proving more disastrous to the Germans than to the British.

The German invasion of Russia from East Prussia has now resolved into an action by isolated columns, each being dealt with separately by Russians. Spring has begun to set in in that region, snow has entirely disappeared and the country has become marshy and the difficulty of moving off the roads and railways has been very great.

The German losses during the past month are estimated at a quarter million.

On the left wing the Russians have been again successful, steadily driving back the Austrians from east Galicia and re-occupied the important railway centre Stanislaus, capturing 153 officers, 18,522 prisoners, 5 guns, 62 mountain guns. On the river Dunajec below Tarnow the Russians captured a fortified position.

In the west Sir John French reports that the situation in the British section is unchanged. The results of artillery exchanges are consistently satisfactory, a number of enterprises, usually on our part, occurring daily.

The French military authorities announce success in many points and marked progress was again made in the Perthes region where 600 yards of trenches were captured. The Germans continue the bombardment of Rheims including the Cathedral.

The German newspaper "Hamburger Nachrichte" says our high military commanders have repeatedly declared that the English long service soldier is an adversary to be taken very seriously and the result of the naval engagement has proved that the English navy fully realises the extent of its duties and responsibilities, therefore the conflict with England will demand fresh exertion and sacrifices. There could be no greater error than to underestimate the importance of the war with England, which only enters now upon the first serious stage.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 9.

The following is the 20th list of casualties reported from the Persian Gulf:—

KILLED.

1st Cavalry:—Lieutenant K. S. Thomson.

33rd Cavalry:—Captain J. G. Willoughby, Lieut. A. Grantham.

4th Rajputs:—Major R. E. Bond.

7th Rajputs:—Captains W. A. Gover, F. C. Mackenzie, Lieut. W. L. Harvey, Lieut. D. B. Burgoyne Wallace.

WOUNDED.

16th Cavalry:—Lieut. C. H. Landale.
33rd Cavalry:—Lieut. Col. C. S. Stack,
7th Rajputs:—Lieut. H. O. Park.
11th Rajputs:—Lieut. C. Staples.

ANILINE DYE SCHEME.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA REFERRED TO

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Roberts said that the Government of India was not participating in the aniline dye scheme but confined itself to bringing the scheme to the notice of Indian manufactuers and traders.

Mr. Roberts added, that the opinion of the Government of India with regard to the scheme had been obtained, but no proposition had been made by the Secretary of State.

WITH THE ALLIES.

GERMAN BIG GUN DISMANTLED.

FURIOUS HAND TO HAND FIGHTING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, March 8

A communiqué says:—Our progress at different points in Champagne had increased at the end of the day.

We captured trenches north-west of Souain and about five hundred metres between Perthes and Beap Sejour. We took prisoners including officers.

Our heavy guns on the heights of the Meuse seriously damaged, according to prisoners, a 42 centimetre gun recently placed there by the enemy. The gun was dismantled and sent to the rear and four of the gun-crew were killed and seven wounded.

We progressed northward of Badonviller. Germans violently counter-attacked at Reichackerkopf and gained a footing momentarily, but were driven back after furious hand to hand fighting.

The German losses were extremely heavy. A German attack southward of the railway station at Burnhaupt was repelled by infantry fire.

ALLIES CONSOLIDATE IN CHAMPAGNE.

GERMAN BIG GUNS DAMAGED.

PARIS, March 8.

A communiqué says we have consolidated and increased our gains in Champagne.

Prisoners state that our heavy artillery has seriously damaged the German 42 centimetre guns.

We have made progress in Lorraine.

SNOWSTORMS IN CHAMPAGNE

OPERATIONS IMPEDED.

PARIS, March 9

A communiqué says:—In Champgne snowstorms impeded to-day's operations.

The enemy in the morning attempted to recapture a wood west of Perthes but were repulsed.

A counter-attack gained us ground east and north and our progress was extended in the afternoon.

We captured five hundred metres of trenches in the vicinity of Perthes but lost a few metres between Mesnil and Beau Sejour.

We took a hundred metres on a ridge north-east of Mesnil and gained a footing in the enemy trench in Bois Brule, in the region of St. Mihiel.

A German attack in Bois le Pretre, north-west of Pont-a-Mousson failed.

Our progress was continued north of Badonviller.

We repulsed a counter-attack at Reichackerkopf.

WAR IN THE AIR.

EXTRAORDINARY STATISTICS.

PARIS, March 8.

It is officially announced that since the beginning of the war, air-squadrons have executed ten thousand reconnaisances, equivalent to eighteen thousand hours' flight. The distance covered has been 1,125,000 miles, or forty-five times the circuit of the earth.

AEROPLANES ATTACK OSTEND

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE DONE.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

The Press Bureau announces that Wing-commander Longmore reports that six naval aeroplanes attacked Ostend yesterday. Two returned owing to their petrol freezing, but the remainder dropped eleven bombs on the submarine repair base and four bombs on Kursaal, the headquarters of the military.

All the machines and pilots returned. It is probable that considerable damage was done. No submarines were seen in the basin. There was a fresh north-north-west wind.

DESTRUCTION OF A ZEPPELIN

SEVENTEEN OF THE CREW KILLED.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 9.

Further details show that the Zeppelin L8 was completely wrecked through landing in trees in darkness at Tirlemont.

Seventeen out of the crew of forty-two were killed.

ALLIES' NIBBLINGS.

LONDON PRESS SATISFIED AT RESULTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 9.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The London papers are impressed with the importance of the Allies' nibblings at the German line and state that the line, once straight, has now become serrated, which will have the most important consequences when the time for a big movement arrives.

LONDON LETTER.

THE BLOCKADE THREAT.

SOLIDARITY OF THE ALLIES.

PREMIER ON RISE IN FOOD PRICES.

INDIA AND THE WHEAT TRADE.

SERIOUS FOOD POSITION IN GERMANY.

The most important news of the mail week came from the Carpathians where the German troops made a determined effort to prevent the Russians from pouring over into Hungary.

Our correspondent writes that the German declaration of a war zone round Great Britain may yet prove to be a blockade "pour rire." He adds that the food position in Germany is already serious enough.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Mr. Asquith's statement on the result of the enquiries made by the Government into the rise in food prices was awaited with the greatest interest. Food prices have risen 24 per cent in London since the beginning of the war, and coal is costing 2s. a hundredweight. The Prime Minister pointed out that serious as the position is for the working class population our own people are better off in this respect than their fellows in some neutral countries. He had decided not to adopt any of the heroic measures on fixing prices which had been urged upon him, trusting that prices would right themselves. Indeed, the one large Government experiment in the direction of interfering with the ordinary markets, the purchase of sugar at the beginning of war, has not lowered the price and has been of doubtful advantage to the consumer, though it may have served a very important political purpose in preventing German sugar from reaching our markets by indirect means. The Prime Minister went into unusual detail on all the various questions which have been raised in connection with the price of food, especially into the allegation that freight charges have filled the pockets of the shipowner at the cost of the poor. The worst congestion at the ports of the United Kingdom has been relieved, and though ships are still waiting to be unloaded at London and Liverpool the delay is not now serious. Some Continental cargoes are still subject to heavy delays, notably Havre and Genoa.

INDIA AND THE WHEAT TRADE.

Our position will be better as more of the interned German prizes are released from the prize courts and got to work. It is clear that the Government are making real headway in the transport question. In the important matter of wheat supply there are causes of shortage not due to war. Australia is exporting practically none, the Argentine crop is delayed by weather conditions and difficulties of internal transport, and there is the temporary embargo on the export of wheat imposed by the Government of India. The accession of Turkey to the German alliance has cut off our supply from the Black Sea ports and the devastation of Belgium and northern France means that France, ordinarily self-contained in the matter of corn, is this year an importer. Russian wheat will in due time reach us by other channels, and the Argentine delay is only a temporary difficulty. With regard to Indian wheat the Prime Minister said:—

> Then there is India. There we are on very delicate ground. The Indian new crop will be coming forward in the course of the early summer. I do not think I ought to say more now, than that steps are being taken which we hope will prove effective to make Indian wheat available in large quantities compatible with the interest, which we must always keep in view, of the Indian consumer at home. I should say, without assuming the role of prophet, that, forming the best estimate one can from the business point of view of the probabilities of the case in respect of wheat, there is fairly good reason to think that certainly after June it will be available in sufficient quantities, and I hope—I do not more than express a hope—that it may happen before.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

If any proof were needed of the solidarity of the Allies and of the certainty that German hopes of inducing them to make peace separately are doomed to disappointment, it would be found in the successful meetings held in Paris last week between the Finance Ministers of the Entente Powers. This week M. Bark, the Russian Minister of Finance, has been in London consulting with members of the British Government and with important personages in the city. The statement on the financial agreement arrived at between the three countries is to be made by Mr. Lloyd George on Monday, and is eagerly expected.

On her part Germany is leaving no stone unturned to secure the support of Bulgaria. A good deal of suspicion and interest was aroused this week when it become known that heavy instalments of the loan agreed upon last year between Bulgaria and Germany are being paid. There is an element of danger in the situation if, as reported from Paris, three million sterling of the new loan is to remain in Germany as payment for supplies of war materials. But it is necessary to remember that the advances made are actually only in fulfilment of a pre-war undertaking.

A BLOCKADE POUR RIRE.

The German declaration of a war zone around Great Britain may yet prove to be a blockade *pour rire*. It has got to be proved that German submarines are in sufficient force to carry out von Tirpitz's threat, and it is doubtful whether they could have any success against swift liners. One resourceful British captain, on the Laertes, off the Dutch Coast, has just shown that if any warning is given, even a ship with ordinary speed may evade the torpedo danger. It is significant that Mr. Asquith in his review of the circumstances affecting freights and prices absolutely ignored the German threat, though he did point out in connection with the shortage of shipping that not a single German merchantman was to be seen upon the seas. If there is any reality in the threat of submarine warfare without quarter on merchant shipping around the British Isles from February 18th onwards it outrages every principal of international law. To begin with, a blockade, which is what the proclamation of a war zone practically amounts to, may only be declared by a belligerant who is able to enforce such a blockade by the presence of a sufficient number of ships of war to prevent access to the blockaded coasts. How can the German ships do this while they are safely locked up in the harbours of Kiel and Wilhelmshaven? A "paper" blockade no neutral is bound to respect.

It is most doubtful whether Germany has enough submarines to do the work laid down for them. Their number at the outbreak of war was said to be 50, but only a few of these were large boats with a wide enough range to permit of their use in the Irish Sea. Even if they were numerous enough the submarine is not the vessel that can be properly used for blockading purposes, because the blockading warships must, if the destruction of a prize is inevitable, provide for the safety of the persons on board and of the ship's papers. It must also at least secure definite proof of the nationality of the vessel before taking desperate measures. All these responsibilities the German decree proposes to set aside for a policy of "frightfulness," the sole excuse for which is that it would be "suicide" for a submarine to emerge long enough and to carry out the usual "visit of search." The answer is of course that the submarine is not the right vessel to employ in the work, and that its employment is solely due to the fact that no above water vessel dare put its nose beyond Heligoland.

THE USE OF A NEUTRAL FLAG.

Unfortunately for the German plan of torpedoing first and inquiring after (if at all) it is a long-established principle of sea law that a ship may hoist a neutral flag in order to escape capture. So the Lusitania passed the threatened sea last Saturday flying the Stars and Stripes, though when she entered Liverpool she had hoisted the British flag. The Germans complain bitterly of this proceeding. Neutral Powers take their own precautions against the use of the neutral flag in various ways. Holland has painted the names of her big liners in unmistakable characters and in some cases displays illuminated names at night The United States had addressed a friendly communication to Great Britain pointing out the difficulties which might accrue to neutral shipping if the Lusitania's ruse were too often adopted. Against the German declaration no formal protest is to be lodged, but the communication addressed to the German Government by the United States states very clearly the international law on the subject when it points out that the sole right of belligerents is limited to visit and search unless a blockade is effectively maintained "which this Government does not understand is proposed in this case."

THE DACIA.

There is as yet no definite news of the sailing of the Dacia. The Wilhelmina laden with foodstuffs for Germany is in dock at Falmouth, where she has put in after encountering extraordinarily bad weather in the Atlantic. The Government has not yet announced what course is to be pursued with regard to the Wilhelmina. Hitherto the Royal Navy has not stopped supplies of food being taken into Germany in neutral ships, unless such supplies were plainly destined for the armed forces of the enemy. As was pointed out last week in this letter the situation is materially altered by the recent proclamation of the German Government appropriating the bread supplies of the Empire, which means in future all supplies of bread stuffs are in point of fact consigned to the German Government.

GERMANY'S FOOD POSITION.

The food position in Germany is already serious enough. When the whole population has to be put on flour ration (about ½lb. a day) the country must be regarded as being in a state of seige. The German press allows no uncensored statement of opinion but the Reichstag is not yet gagged. It is very significant that Herr Hirsch, the Socialist leader, has boldly stated there that his party will no longer support the Government in its policy, and that the people demand an immediate reform of the franchise and the ending of the war. The shortage in food will increase any dissatisfaction to the Hohenzollern regime which may exist.

THE WEEK'S WAR NEWS.

The most important war news of the week comes from the Carpathians where the German troops with what is described as the Austrian main army have made a determined effort to prevent the Russians from pouring over into Hungary. We have thought the horrors of a winter campaign in Flanders sufficiently formidable where frostbite has had its victims. But the terrific encounters in the Carpathians took place in the mountain snow drifts when the temperature in the lowlands already registered 10 to 15 degrees of frost. "At night" says the "Daily Telegraph" and "Manchester Guardian" war news, "the men huddle into snow huts trying to keep warm with the heat of their own bodies. A few of the officers have tins of solidified spirit and they light these, spreading frozen fingers before the tiny blue flame. Each morning some do not stir at call of reveille. The path of the armies is covered with white mounds." The worst fighting was witnessed in the Tucholka Pass, south of Lemberg, and in the Supkow Pass commanding the road to Przemysl. The Germans cursed the Tucholka Pass, and on Sunday made 22 violent attacks to break the Russian positions on the heights of the Koliowo. They attacked in massed formation seven deep under a violent enfilading fire. Twice they seized one of the heights occupied by the Russians only to be dislodged after a long bayonet fight the sober language of the official communiqué declares to be "without precedent in history." The damage on these battlefields seems to have been more terrible than anything hitherto seen during the present war with its reckless destruction of human life.

If the German attacks in the Carpathians have been repulsed with frightful losses, the formidable von Hindenburg gained an advantage on his favourite ground in the Masurian Lakes in East Prussia, compelling the Russians to fall back towards the Russian border, towards the shelter of their own fortresses in the face of the considerable fresh force massed against them. Von Hindenburg is the one German General around whom pleasant tales crystallize. One that has been going the round this week is that he was constantly urged from Berlin to appoint a new General to replace one who had fallen. He ignored official lists and nominations until a special envoy appeared at his headquarters to urge him to make a selection. "Well then" he concluded, "give me Joffre."

PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

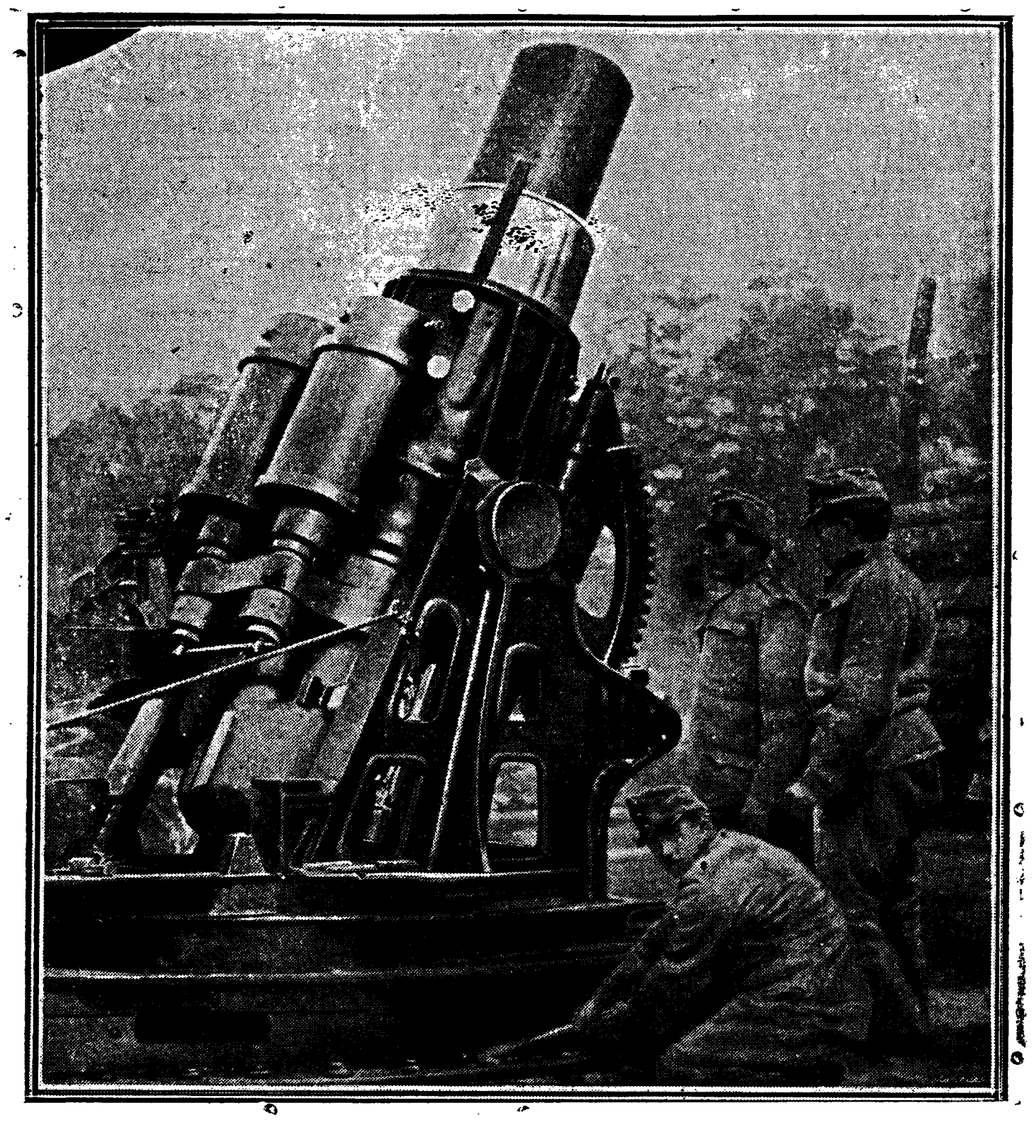
In the War Office debate this week Mr. Tennant made a statement which brought hope to many people who have been filled with justifiable anxiety about the situation of their friends and relatives who are prisoners of war in Germany. The most disquieting reports of their treatment have come to hand from time to time. Mr. Tennant said that arrangements had been made with the United States Government that quartermasters and paymasters in the United States Army should act as neutral warders in Germany and should dispense relief. Money would be placed at their disposal, and articles could be sent in bulk for distribution. If the consent of the German Government is obtained to this arrangement their friends will have the satisfaction of knowing that the men at least have sufficient food. An ingenious Welsh prisoner quoted in the "Manchester Guardian" got through the following message, in which the English equivalents of the Welsh words are inserted:—

> You will be glad to hear news of old friends. Mr. Bwyd (food) is very bad here. Mr Bara (bread) is very much darker than when you saw him, and is quite hard. I never see Mr. Cig (meat), and Mr. Ymenyn (butter) but seldom; he was very bad indeed the last few times I met him. I used at first to meet Mr. Llaeth (milk) every day, but he has not been here now for some time.

AN ARMY OF THREE MILLIONS.

The new War Office Estimates allow for an army of 3,000,000 men, which puts us on the footing of a great military nation, and though the Estimates contain no figures a study of the weekly returns shows that the war, which, at one period was costing us 6,000,000 a week, is now financed at double the cost.

A 12-INCH AUSTRIAN HOWITZER.



Reproduced from "The Graphic."

Which fires a shell weighing over 1,000 lbs.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize-giving of the Boys' schools in Bombay of the Goculdass Tejpal Charities was held yesterday afternoon in the Boarding school hall, His Excellency the Governor presiding. There was a fairly large attendance of ladies and gentlemen and the company included Lady Willingdon, the Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani and Mr. Justice L. A. Shah.

In welcoming their Excellencies, Mr. Goverdhandass Goculdass Tejpal said that the qualities of head and heart which have marked the general policy of His Excellency's administration have won the grateful admiration and esteem of all.

Mr. H. R. Munim, the secretary of the charities, then read the annual report in the course of which he said:—

Though only three Institutions are here represented to-day, for their prize distribution ceremony, I may mention that the Goculdas Tejpal Charities maintain in all 24 Institutions, of which 12 are purely educational. Six of the latter class are located in Bombay, and the remaining six in Cutch, the native place of the generous founder of these unique Charities, the total funds of which amounted on the 31st of December 1914 to Rs. 17,76,557. The three Institutions represented this evening are, the Goculdas Tejpal High and A. V. School, the Goculdas Tejpal Seminary and the Goculdas Tejpal Sanskrit College. Last year the average number of boys on the roll was 639, 287 and 53 with 557, 248 and 37 as the average attendance in the High and A. V. School, the Seminary and the Sanskrit Pathshala respectively. From the High School 9 students passed at the Matriculation and 12 at the First Grade Art Examination. A Commercial Class was added to the School from the beginning of 1913 to teach book-keeping, accountancy, shorthand, commercial correspondence etc. 11 boys were presented at the National Union of Teachers examination, of whom 5 came out successful. One more appeared at the Short-hand examination and got through. And out of the five that submitted themselves for the London Chamber of Commerce examiantion, two passed in book-keeping and accountancy. The Boarding School, accommodated in the building where we have gathered this evening, maintains about 28 Goculdas Tejpal Free Boarders, and 10 Lalji Bhimji Boarders, and keeps 5 School Boarders at the expense of the Khatau Makanji Trust Fund. Last year 1 passed the Inter B. Sc., 2 passed in the B.A. 1st Class with Honours, 1 got 2nd Class with Honours and 6 passed without class, while 4 failed; 6 junior B.A. boarders had no examinations; out of 7 in the Inter Arts examination 6 got through the test, one of them coming in the II Class, and 6 boarders got certificates for the 1st year's course in the Arts Colleges. One Khatau Makanji boarder appeared at the Matriculation Examination, but was not successful.

The students then went through a programme of recitations, dialogues and gymnastic feats and every item, particularly the last mentioned, was loudly applauded by the audience.

Lady Willingdon then distributed the prizes to the successful students.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor addressing the gathering said:—Let me express our united sympathy with Mr. Tejpal for what must have been a sad bereavement to him and a great loss to the charities at the death of his mother and we sincerely trust that notwithstanding this bereavement the work of the charities will go on in the usual way in the future. I should like to thank you very much for the very kind references made to Lady Willingdon and myself which I am inclined to think are far too generous and courteous in their character. You have referred to the strenuous life and the onerous duties of the Governor and you have suggested that his life was not a bed of roses but I am inclined to admit that though his life is somewhat of a prickly character, I do not think that on the whole the bed of roses is so bad after all as I know that every citizen has thoroughly supported us during the last two years and made our work very smooth. If it is true and I think it is true—and I hope you will not take it as vanity on my part—that Lady Willingdon and I do work very hard but it is a good thing to work very hard because hard work never did harm to anybody and generally it always does good to everyone. Whereever we go, whatever we do, whatever be our duties and responsibilities, the great things for us is to try and do one's best, to try and do his duty in every possible way we can.

In this charity trust, we see a magnificent instance of the citizens of Bombay doing work of a noble character in regard to educational, charitable and religious organisations. And I feel strongly that it is the duty, pleasure and privilege of every Governor to show his appreciation of the admirable work done by and to wish God-speed to all such institutions. The report which has been read to us is of a thoroughly satisfactory character. I find that the physical exercises, which is a part of your curriculum, is extremely well done and all I can say to you is this: if your brain work is as good as your gymnastic work, your school must be a very intelligent one indeed. This is one of the very many schools that we have visited during the last few months and where we have met young boys, who are growing to be the citizens of the country. The more I see such schools and such gatherings, the more do I take a sincere interest in them when I see the masters and boys working together, the masters teaching the boys character, enterprise and courage and I want you young men to remember that in this life of competition which is getting keener every day, and your country is going to come more to the front in the future than it has hitherto done—we, therefore, want young Indians to grow up more intelligent, more full of character, more full of enterprise and more full of courage in order to bring credit not only to their own country but also to the British Empire (applause). You must remember that it is very necessary to turn out straight-forward, honourable and honest gentlemen, who should have the courage to say no if asked to do a wrong thing. If I find in future that anyone of you have remembered these words that I have said and has done the best for his country and has proved himself by brilliant work a noted and respected citizen, then I say that the Governor, who stands before you this evening will be a very happy man indeed.

On behalf of Lady Willingdon and myself I wish this charity and these institutions all possible success in the future. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to their Excellencies.

The gathering then dispersed after singing the National Anthem.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

A Constructive Statesman.

"The Tribune":—Even in domestic politics the constructive motives of Mr. Gokhale brought him the widest popularity; and though during his life-time Anglo-Indians and others were slow to appreciate his work, all will now recognise that his was a constructive genius. He was not a party politician in any sense, though he chose to support steadfastly the popular ideal of political advancement. He never supported anything that created strife and mutual destruction, however, gratifying to popular mind and imagination. In his opinion human endeavour must never be employed in any but constructive work and at the present stage of Indian progress the people of India could not afford to engage themselves in party quarrels. Mr. Gokhale combined the eastern spirit of self-sacrifice and zeal for a cause with the western ideal of ceaseless activity. He chose the ascetic ideal of life and early bade farewell to all personal ambitions like the greatest of Indian heroes of classic fame. This was in his opinion necessary to set an example in a society which frequently succumbed to the influences of passion, prejudice, or vanity.

The Exodus to Hills.

"The Leader":—It has been pointed out more than once that a larger sum of money is expended by the United Provinces Government on the annual exodus to the hills than in almost any other province. Last year his Honour Sir James Meston took a smaller secretariat establishment to Nainital than had been the case in the preceding years. The financial position of the local Government is none of the best. Last year there was famine; this year we have the war. All increase of beneficial expenditure has been stopped by order of the Government of India; is it not right that comparatively useless and certainly avoidable expenditure should be curtailed too? We do not say that the Government should not migrate to the hill station at all. Our suggestion and request is much more modest. Let only the indispensable minimum of the secretariat establishment be taken there. Let no head of a department be allowed the luxury at the public expense. We never heard in Madras of the latter being allowed the privilege. And the Government might come down in August. The Lieutenant-Governor leaves Nainital every year in July for a monsoon tour. This might be deferred for a month and the whole Government descend at the end of August. We do not grudge them the pleasant life on the hill-top. Our only motive in putting forward this suggestion is the retrenchment of public expenditure for which there is the greatest need.

An Unprogressive Service.

The "Indian Patriot":—To speak of the sun-dried bureaucrat is to describe the average Indian civial who soon comes to grief over the system of administration that has no calls on the heart. We wish that the taunt, levelled at several of the members of this service, that they do not know the people intimately and could not enter into their feelings were not deserved. How can those who do not know the hardships of the poor ever come forward to redress these hardships? When Mr. Kesava Pillai surprises civilization by the scenes from the forest areas the hungry who takes a two annas load of leaves being fined ten rupees, all that a member of the Civil Service could say is that the poor can go up to law courts for justice. The cost and the difficulties of law were of no concern to the officer; he could not realise the poor man's inability to purchase stamp papers and pay the lawyer. Such instances are certainly against the Indian Civil Servant. However it may be explained, the Indian Civil Service is not synonymous with progress. It is a sad waste, indeed, that brilliant young men should dash their spirit in the iron walled enclosures of office in which they are imprisoned. Sir Henry Cotton is right when he classifies the highly paid civil servants as clerks, the public man or as he is sometimes called the political agitator being the real man of action and ideas.

The Angle of Vision.

The Panjabee:—The angle of vision has not, indeed, been altered in practice. Even the Arms Act with its galling and invidious distinctions between Indians and Europeans and the disability of the vast majority of the people of India in respect of defending the Empire by their own right arm remain. Provincial autonomy, which must be the first step towards self-government, is yet to come. But India hopes and will continue to hope. For her own part she is busily engaged in preparing the ground. Everything goes to show that the political personality to which self-government is a necessary adjunct is rapidly being evolved. Every great event whether natural or political, proves one more unifying factor. The recent South African trouble materially helped the process of nation-building. The great European war which has evoked common demonstration of loyalty to the Empire cannot fail to accelerate the process. Even the universal mourning into which the country has been thrown by the death of one of her best and noblest sons has not been without its use in this direction.

Advancement of India.

The Bengalee:—Lord Ripon's words are a message and a legacy to his successors. "If England," he said, "is to fulfil the mighty task which God has laid upon her, and to interpret rightly the wondrous story of her Indian Empire, she must bend her untiring energies and her iron will to raise in the scale of nations the people entrusted to her care, to impart to them gradually more and more the richest gifts which she herself enjoys, and to rule them not for her own aggrandisement, nor yet for the mere profit of her own people, but with a constant and unwearied endeavour to promote their highest good." England must give India "her richest gifts" "those which have made her what she is". The richest of these rich gifts is the gift of self-government and all that it implies. Self-government is not merely a political boon, but it influences every sphere of national activity. A nation, the master of its own destinies in all matters of internal administration, works out its salvation in every sphere of national activity, in commerce, in the industries, in religion and morals, in its social and domestic institutions. A Viceroy who sowed the seeds of this great onward movement is truly entitled to be regarded as one of the greatest benefactors of the people of India.

INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE

MORE MONEY FOR IRRIGATION URGED.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S RESOLUTION NEGATIVED.

In the Legislative Council yesterday Sir Robert Carlyle, Mr. Porter, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Clarke, Sir R. Craddock and Sir William Meyer introduced various heads of the Financial Statement.

Mr. Clarke dealt in detail with railway finance and Sir R. Craddock paid a tribute to the Indian police.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya moved resolutions recommending an increase of fifteen lakhs on productive irrigation which was negatived, provision of twelve lakhs for aid and encouragement of indigenous industries, defeated on division by 14 to 36, and a reduct'on of railway working expenses by ten lakhs, which was also negatived.

His last resolution was for reducing railway capital expenditure by twenty-five lakhs which was withdrawn.

The Council then adjourned to the 17th March.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 9.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held to-day Sir Harcourt Butler presided.

Sir Robert Carlyle introducing the Budget heads of the Revenue and Agricultural Department said first that the revenue had suffered for the war but claimed they have conserved and improved their forests. In alluding to the growth and expansion of the Agricultural Department he spoke of the admirable work of the Veterinary Department and paid an eloquent tribute to the late Colonel Holmes, Imperial Bacteriologist. Alluding to Irrigation he referred to the diminution of capital outlay and pointed out that the Secretary of State had withheld sanction of the Sukkur barrage and Rohri canal projects. He alluded also to the Sarda and other irrigation schemes.

GRANTS FOR PRODUCTIVE IRRIGATION.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya moved that the grant on productive irrigation works be increased by 15 lakhs and said that the amounts which should be spent on irrigation are not being spent. He alluded to the last Irrigation Commission's recommendations and pointed out that during the past years irrigation grants have been reduced, which the speaker regarded as very unsatisfactory. He said irrigation receipts were satisfactory and compared irrigation and railway receipts. He said it proved the extremely satisfactory character of the former and that irrigations were ever so much profitable and claimed that Government owed an explanation to the country.

Sir Robert Carlyle replying corrected a misapprehension that the total 200 lakhs were recommended for all kinds of irrigation and not for productive works.

At this point Mr. Malaviya rose to a point of order and enquired where they are shown in the budget.

Sir Robert in reply pointed out that they were shown under various heads. He also defended irrigation grants and said that all demands of the Local Governments had been met and a reserve of ten lakhs had been kept.

Pandit Malaviya replying asked the Government to increase the grant next year.

The resolution was put and lost.

Mr. Porter introduced the budget heads on Sanitation.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Sharp introducing the Education heads said: It is usual on these occasions to lay on the table statements shewing the distribution of grants during the forthcoming year, the principal developments in the past year and figures of progress. This year no statement of new grants is possible, because there are no new grants to distribute. It is at least satisfactory that in a period of stress and strain so far from any curtailment of our educational expenditure the total budget estimate for all India in 1915-16 exceeds the revised estimate of 1914-15 by 15 lakhs of rupees. As for progress it has been thought that the time has come when the general interest evinced in education both by the members of the Council and by the public will best be met by the publication of a short annual report. I hope to lay such a report on the table before the session closes. If I cannot do so it will at least be ready next month. I need only say here that during the past two years the effect of our grants has been visible in the statistics between March 1912 and March 1914. The number of those at school has advanced by 73, 74, 26 and expenditure has risen by about 216 lakhs. The details of improvement will be found in the forthcoming report.

Mr. Clark explained the budget heads of the Commerce and Railway Departments. He referred to the utilisation of enemy vessels in India and the excellent work of the Customs and port officers. In reference to the Post and Telegraphs he complimented Mr. Maxwell and praised the working of the Posts and Telegraphs on which great deal of extra work had been thrown. Turning to the railways he referred to the regrettable absence of Sir Henry Burt and spoke of the excellent railway arrangements for the transportation of troops and said a very large number of railway officers were denied the army. He dwelt upon the financial aspect of the railways and said:—"While it is satisfactory that we have been able to arrange the financing of a very considerable programme from the Imperial Funds, it is no less satisfactory to find that the war has not put an end to the financing of new lines of railway through the agency of private enterprise. Mr. Clark next alluded to the question of District Board railways and the acute controversy in Madras and recognised the prior claims of District Boards to which Sir Harold Stuart recently gave expresion in the Madras Council. Mr. Clark, however, maintained that District Boards must cut their coat according to their cloth and the Government must depend upon the Local Governments for their guidance.

STATE AID FOR INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES.

Pendit Madan Mohan Malaviya moved that twelve lakhs be provided in the Budget for aiding and encouraging indigenous industries. The speaker said he would not take up the time of the Council by dwelling on the necessity of doing something more for industries. That claim was established by the recent debate in the Council. Immense raw material has been exported from India but nothing has been done so far to develop her industries. He quoted the remarks of Sir John Hewett who said that that was a subject on which more had been written and less had been done. Japan like India forty years ago was only an agricultural country but in 40 years her character has been changed and she was now one of the great exporting countries of the world and its industrial development has been remarkable. He urged that systematic schemes should be got up and India should be placed in such a position as to utilise her vast resources. The fact that England could produce finished articles was hardly any justification why India should only remain as the supplier of raw material.

Mr. Ghaznavi supported the resolution and said that there should be no difficulty for the Government to accept the resolution. He pointed the excellent opportunity created by the war and said "now or never." He dwelt upon the cessation of imports from the enemy country.

Rai Sita Nath Roy and the Maharaja of Cassimbazar supported the resolution.

The Maharaja of Nashipur pointed out that the question had already been discussed and asked the Council to accept the resolution.

Mr. Abbott supported the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Clark pointed out the exact wording of the resolution and deprecated a discussion of the question of state aid to industry. He referred to the financial situation and asked whether Pandit Malaviya would like a special tax for the allotment of 12 lakhs. The speaker, however, pointed out that both the Government of India and the local Governments are working on sound lines. He alluded to what is being done in the Provinces and pointed out the Budget Provisions under scientific and industrial head in page 75 of the Budget on industrial experiments in Madras and the Punjab.

Pandit Malaviya in replying pointed out to the commercial hopelessness of India and alluded to the fact that even glass bangles were imported from the enemy's country. He ridiculed the idea of additional taxation in order to provide the twelve lakhs that he required. Referring to Mr. Clark's contention that the present was not the opportune moment to incur additional expenditure the speaker held that it was the time to do so as there was a very large number of people who were thrown out of employment. He asked the Council to accept the resolution as an experimental measure.

The resolution was rejected by 36 voting against and 14 voting for it.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya then moved his resolution recommending a reduction of railway working expenses by ten lakhs.

He reviewed the steady growth of working expenses since the creation of the Railway Board in 1905 and asked why the Finance Member said the railways had lagged behind in development to meet the increased traffic. He therefore proposed a reduction of ten lakhs.

Mr. Clark pointed out that in the past the railway policy had not been followed with vigour and urged the claims of opening new lines. He expressed his inability to accept the resolution.

Pandit Malaviya replying, said he did not mean in any way to reflect on the working of the Railway Board but urged that the whole question should be dealt with as a business proposition.

The resolution was negatived.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya pointed out that his last resolution which he was to have moved, was a consequential one and as his other two resolutions had been negatived, he withdrew the resolution recommending the reduction of railway capital expenditure by twenty-five lakhs.

TRIBUTE TO THE POLICE.

Sir Reginald Craddock in introducing the heads under the Home Department said that these heads represented the ordinary administrative machinery.

No resolution had been moved and he presumed that the Council had no criticism to offer in regard to expenditure on those heads.

Referring to the courts of law the Home Member said, the buildings of the High Court at Patna were nearing completion and the question of personnel was under elaboration.

The question about a High Court for the Punjab was under reference to the Secretary of State.

Referring to the police, Sir Reginald Craddock said there would be a continuous growth of expenditure. On behalf of the Government of India he paid an eloquent tribute to the members of the Indian Police who were entitled to best sympathy and praise. He wondered whether India would ever properly recognise what she owed to her police.

The Council then adjourned to the 17th March.

FINANCE MINISTERS OF ALLIES.

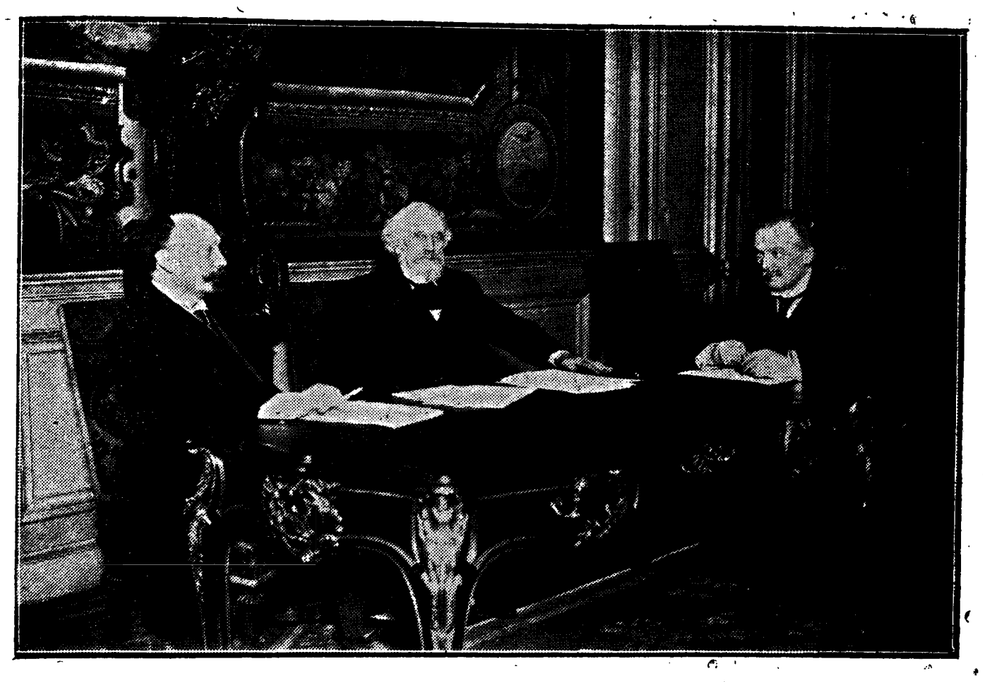


Photo by Central News.

The meeting of the Finance Ministers of France, Russia and England in the cabinet of the French Minister of Finance (M. Ribot) at Paris. M. Ribot is in the centre, M. Bark (Russian Finance Minister) on the left and Mr. Lloyd George (Great Britain) on the right.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

Photo by Central News.

This photograph shows a party of French and British officers in German hands and an interesting point about the picture is that the officer on the extreme left of the fore rank has been identified as Colonel W. E. Gordon, V. C., of the Gordon Highlanders.

COMILLA SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

DEATH OF WOUNDED SERVANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COMILLA, Mar. 9.

The two youths arrested in connection with the shooting of the head-master here have been enlarged on bail of Rs. 1,000 each by the Magistrate. The wounded servant has expired in hospital.

ANOTHER DARING ROBBERY IN CALCUTTA.

SNATCHING A BUNDLE OF G. C. NOTES IN FULL DAYLIGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 9.

Another robbery is reported to have occurred to 1-30 p.m., yesterday in full daylight in Clive Street, the busiest portion of Calcutta, where some youths snatched away from a man, named Rajendra Nath Bysack, a bundle of currency notes amounting in value to over two thousand rupees and made off, it is alleged, in a taxi-cab after threatening their victim with a revolver. They have not yet been caught.

THE DECEASED STATESMAN

REPRESENTATIVE CONDOLENCE MEETING IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.

At an important representative meeting at Caxton Hall a resolution was passed expressing their deep sense of sorrow at the irreparable loss owing to the untimely death of Mr. Gokhale who consecreated his life to the service of his country.

Lord Reay presided.

Numerous messages of sympathy were read from notable personages who were unable to attend.

The speakers were Lord Reay, Sir Krishna Gupta, Mr. Ameer Ali, Sir Henry Cotton and Mirza Abbas Ali Baig.

They dwelt on the career and services of the deceased statesman and his remarkable qualities of head and heart, chiefly emphasising the practical nature of the views and work of Mr. Gokhale, whose policy was essentially constructive.

A Resolution of sympathy with the family was also adopted.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S CONDOLENCES.

A general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association was held in the Association Rooms last evening to put on record the deep sense of loss sustained by the Association and country at large by the lamentable and untimely death of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale.

In the unavoidable absence of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. H. A. Wadia was elected to the chair.

Mr. Samarth read a letter from Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji expressing regret at inability to attend.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar moved:—

That the Bombay Presidency Association places on record its sense of profound grief at the untimely death of the Hon. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., who, as one of its Vice-Presidents, rendered valuable services to the Association and to the cause of India's national advancement. His intense patriotism, his political judgment, his love of self-sacrifice which made him work ceaselessly and selflessly in the service of his mother-land, and his great intellectual gifts and attainments, combined with his earnestness, sincerity and simplicity, won for him universal appreciation, regard and admiration as a great and worthy son and servant of India. He was not only a sagacious politician, a maker of modern India, and a great orator and patriot, but a powerful spiritual force in the public life of the country and the Association, in common with the whole country, deeply mourns the heavy and irreparable loss that the Empire has sustained by the premature termination of his valued life of great achievement and greater promise.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the daughters and sister of the late Mr. Gokhale with an expression of the Association's earnest and most sincere condolences in their bereavement.

He said the country from one end of it to the other had already recorded its sense of universal grief at the very great loss which it has sustained. It is proverbial to say that no man is indispensible, that a country has to go on, and undoubtedly India will go on, but we all feel, as everyone else in other parts of the country has felt, that in the death of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale the country has received a very great blow, and for the time being, at any rate, we all feel paralysed. Sad was the event, and national was the loss, for Mr. Gokhale was undoubtedly imperial in his character, and they could not but feel that they were deprived of the services of such a great man at perhaps the most critical juncture in the affairs not only of India but also of the British Empire. But, his death, deeply as they deplored it, was, so to say, a signpost, just as Mr. Gokhale was a signpost of modern India. As the resolution happily puts it, he was a maker of modern India, but might he not say that he was not merely a maker, but an enlightener of modern India. If there was any lesson his life left them it was that the role of pessimism was wrong, and all who were inclined to take a more or less melancholy view of the future of India should read from his life the lesson of hope. His death, sad as it was, by the universal grief it had evoked, and the sentiment of nationality which had in such a remarkable and unprecedented manner burst forth, showed that they must not feel despondent for the future. It seems to me that the soul of Gokhale stands as the harbinger of hope for the younger generation of India.

He went on to speak of the grief which Mr. Gokhale's death had caused in remote places where the people had never seen but had only heard of him, and of young men who had said when hearing the sad news that the lesson of Gokhale's life was that educated Indians could lead a life of poverty and yet be serviceable to their country. The cause of nationality, union, love and above all loyalty to the British Government was perfectly exemplified in the life and death of Mr. Gokhale. They were not, perhaps, yet capable of appreciating how the man really typified the sense of the country, but they would later. That the country should have produced such a great man, a man great in the councils of the Empire, was a sign of India's greatness.

Mr. N. M. Samarth, in seconding, said while giving expression, however inadequately, to his own feelings on that mournful occasion he wished particularly to emphasise that part of the resolution which referred to the late Mr. Gokhale as a powerful spiritual force in the public life of India. Domestic bereavements and personal physical suffering, which would make most men broken in spirit by sorrow and anguish of the heart, and turn away, in deep despondency, from public life, intensified, in the case of Mr. Gokhale, his love of self-sacrifice, and with added spiritual strength and fervour and glow he threw himself heart and soul into the service of his mother-land, living laborious days of selfless toil, mortifying the flesh and subjugating and soaring above its temptations and infirmities. And the success which attended his efforts in the great work he did for his country,—the powerful influence he was able to wield among his countrymen and in the Councils of the State—was, apart from his great intellectual endowments and attainments, due largely to the fact that, by a rigorous process of self-discipline and self-development under what was to him the ever-present inspiration of his great Guru—the late Mr. Justice Ranade—he surrounded himself with an atmosphere of piety and purity, in which he lived, moved and had his being and generated, in and by his thought and activity, a spiritual current of great potency. And he was able to do so because he was, as everyone who knew him intimately would testify, essentially a God-fearing man, who felt every moment of his life that he had to render his account not only to his countrymen but primarily to the Great Taskmaster,—a God-fearing man whose whole frame shook with righteous indignation at the impact of whatever was unrighteous, unscrupulous, iniquitous, perfidious or profane. Such was he whom they had met there to deplore. The long self-sacrifice of life was over,—the self-sacrifice which lasted for thirty years, from the time he joined the staff of the New English School at Poona, till the day he was called away—as they, with their limited vision and understanding, had reason to complain prematurely and inopportunely by the inexorable decree of the Great Supreme. Let them hope that the darkness and gloom which his death had cast over them all was, in the beneficent dispensation of Providence, to be the precursor to India of a dawning day of brighter light and life which he longed for, worked for and died for.

The resolution was carried in silence.

GOKHALE MEMORIAL FUND.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Bombay Grant Medical College Hindu Amateurs gave a performance at the Empire Theatre last night, of "Raino Parvat," when the theatre was crowded with a large and appreciative audience. The proceeds of the performance, which was under the patronage of a number of well-known citizens, will be given in aid of the G. K. Gokhale Memorial Fund.

The Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy, announced that the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,500. He said every town and village in the country was mourning the death of the late Mr. Gokhale, but the solid part of the work yet remained to be done namely that of raising a fund to erect a suitable memorial to the deceased patriot. He (the speaker) thanked the Grant Medical College amateurs for the trouble they had taken in giving the performance in aid of the Gokhale Memorial Fund.

A BENGALI ON THE WAR.

AN ANALYSIS OF GERMAN METHODS AND AMBITIONS.

Mr. J. D. Anderson writes as follows to "The Times":—

Most students of Indian affairs must have noticed how fully public opinion in India has seized the fact that the Allies are fighting for the common benefit of humanity against an obsolete and retrograde theory of government. But perhaps not all your readers are aware what frank and eloquent ulterance is given to this sentiment. In the current tumber of the little magazine "Sebuz Patra," (Green Leaves), to which Mr. Rabindranath Tagore is a frequent contributor, is an excellent article on the war by the editor, Mr. Pramatha Chaudhuri. The article is too long for even the briefest summary. But perhaps the following rough rendering of the final paragraph may give a clue to the nature of Mr. Chaudhuri's analysis of German methods and ambitions and to his own conclusion:—

"Because militarism is hateful, I do not go so far as to say that our present mercantile civilization is in all points its superior. No civilization is wholly free from taint, and our modern civilization is necessarily imperfect. But if we are to be fair judges of any set of institutions, we must consider not only its past and its present, but its probable future. After all, human life is but a period of transition from past to future. If our present system contains vices that are only too visible, we are to ask ourselves if it possesses sufficient healthy vitality to slough off the diseases by which it is infested. For my part, I hold that Western civilization has such a vitality. In any case, the appropriate remedy for its ills is not the savage surgery of the German sword, but the stimulating medicine of the true physician—the social reformer."

Mr. Chauduri strives to prove historically that German militarism is a direct outcome of the lesson taught by Napoleon at Jena in 1806, when hard experience showd Germany that intellectual superiority is of no avail without efficiency in arms. Hence defence led to defiance, and intellectual arrogance brought about a desire for physical domination. Mr. Chaudhuri's conclusion is that right is on the side of those who are fighting to crush Prussian pretensions to impose their tyranny on mankind.

REMISSION OF SENTENCE BY L. G. OF BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 9.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him under Section 401, Criminal Procedure Code, the Lieutenant Governor has remitted the unexpired portion of the sentence of ten years' transportation passed by the Chief Court, Criminal sessions, on January 9, 1914, on a charge of dacoity, upon C. W. Holston.

MR. CHURCHILL ON THE NAVY.

"SOUND AS A BELL."

LESSONS OF THE SEA FIGHTS.

WHY THERE WILL BE NO COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following is a full report of Mr. Churchill's Navy speech in the House of Commons on Monday, February 15. The First Lord's comments on the German blockade and his declaration that Great Britain's response will be to apply the full force of naval pressure upon the enemy were reported in the "Continental Daily Mail."

(Later than the Mail.)

After the outbreak of war said Mr. Churchill, Lord Kitchener had to create an Army eight or ten times as large as any previously maintained or even contemplated in this country, and the War Office has been, and is, engaged in a vast process of extension, improvisation, and development entirely without parallel in military experience. Thanks, however, to the generous provision made so regularly for the last five years by the House of Commons for the Navy no such difficulties or labours have confronted the Admiralty. On the declaration of war we were able to count upon a Fleet of sufficient superiority for all our needs with a good margin for safety in vital matters, fully mobilised, a Fleet equipped for every requirement down to the smallest detail with reserves of ammunition and torpedoes up to and above the regular standard, ample supplies of coal and oil, adequate reserves of stores of all kinds, a complete system of transport and supply, full numbers of trained officers and of men of all ranks, a large surplus reserve of trained men, and with adequate establishments for training new men.

There was also an immense programme of new construction rapidly maturing to reinforce the Fleet and replace casualties, and a prearranged system for accelerating that new construction which has been found to yield satisfactory and even surprising results. (Cheers.)

First of all as to ammunition, in recent years there has been an enormous increase of the figures relating to ammunition. In time of peace one gets little credit for such expenditure; in time of war we thank God it has been made. (Cheers.) As to oil, the estimates which were formed of the quantity of oil consumed by the Fleet in war proved to be much larger than our actual consumption. On the other hand, there has been no difficulty whatever in providing practically any quantity of oil, and the price of oil to-day is substantially below what it was when I last addressed the House. Indeed, we have found it possible to do what we have long wished to do. We have found it possible to convert the Royal Sovereigns to completely oil-fuel vessels, so that these ships, equally with the Queen Elizabeths, will enjoy the advantage of liquid fuel.

FULLY PREPARED NAVY.

Then in regard to men. There was a widespread delusion abroad that though we might build ships we could never find the men to man them, and that on mobilisation ships could never be sent to sea fully manned. When mobilisation took place we were able to man every ship which was fit to send to sea. We were able to man a number of old ships which we had not at first intended to send to sea, but which when repaired and refitted we thought might have the possibility of usefulness in them. We were able to man in addition powerful new vessels building for foreign countries and for which no provision had been made. We were able to man an enormous number some fourscore, of armed merchantmen. We were able to provide all the men that were necessary for the naval air service, which did not exist three years ago and which is already making a name for itself. (Cheers.) We have never been a military nation, though now we are going to take a hand in that. We have always relied for our safety on naval power, and in this respect it is not true to say we entered upon this war unprepared. (Cheers.) On the contrary, the German Army was not more ready for offensive warfare on a gigantic scale than was the British Fleet for national defence. (Cheers.)

The credit of this is due to the House of Commons, irrespective of party interests. The House of Commons as a whole has the right to claim the Navy as its child and as the object of its care and solicitude. Now, after six months of war we have every reason to be content with the result of our labours. Since November, when I last addressed the House on naval matters two considerable events have happened—the victory off the Falkland Islands and the cruiser action on the Dogger Bank. Both these are very satisfactory in themselves, and still more are they satisfactory in their consequences and significance. The victory at the Falklands effected decisively the clearance of the German flag from the oceans of the world. Only two small German cruisers and two armed merchantmen remain at large, and these vessels are up to the present in hiding. During the last three months on an average about 8,000 British vessels have been continually on the seas, passing to and fro on their lawful vocation. There have been 4,465 arrivals and 3,600 sailings from the ports of the United Kingdom. Only 19 vessels have been sunk by the enemy, and only four of these vessels have been sunk by above-water craft. That is a very remarkable result after only a few months of war.

FOE'S BLEAK PROSPECT.

Certainly the great sailors of the past of the revolutionary and Napoleonic wars would have been astounded. During these two great wars, which began in 1793 and ended, after a brief interval, in 1814, 10,871 British merchant ships were captured or sunk by the enemy. Even after the decisive battle of Trafalgar, when we had the undisputed command of the sea the loss to British ships went on at the average rate of over 500 a year. In 1806 519 ships were sunk or captured; in 1807, 559; in 1808, 469; in 1809, 571; in 1810, 619. Our total losses on the high seas in the first six months of this war including other than trawlers engaged in mine sweeping, including losses of men and vessels scuttled by submarines, are only 63. (Cheers.) Of course we must always be on the look-out for a further attempt by the enemy to harass the trade routes, although the occasion offers a rather bleak prospect to German cruisers, and the experience of their consorts is not encouraging. The Admiralty must be fully prepared for that possibility. We shall be able to meet any new effort, as our advantage in men and resources is incomparably superior to what it was at the beginning of the war. (Cheers.) The truth is that steam and telegraphs have enormously increased, as compared with the sailing days, the thoroughness and efficiency of superior sea power Coaling, communications, and supplies are vital and constant needs, and once the upper hand has been lost it means almost insuperable difficulty to the weaker Navy. Credit is due to our outlying squadrons—(cheers)—and to the Admiralty organisation by which they have been directed; but it must never be forgotten that the situation on every sea, even the most remote, is dominated and decided by the influence of Sir John Jellicoe's Fleet—(cheers)—lost to view amid the northern mists; served by patience and seamanship in all its strength and efficiency; silent, unsleeping, and as yet unchallenged (Cheers.)

The command of the sea which we have thus enjoyed has not only enabled our trade to be carried on practically without interruption or serious disturbance, but we have been able to move freely about the world very large numbers of troops. The Leader of the Opposition in a speech he made the other night quoted a letter from a shipowner in which he applied to the Admiralty transport department the word "incapacity." Of all words which could be applied to the Admiralty transport department no one could be more unsuitable than the word "incapacity." In all we have moved by sea, including wounded and Belgian and French troops, approximately one million men with up to the present no accident or loss of life. (Cheers.) If that is incapacity we have an inexhaustible supply of that quality. Credit for these arrangements lies very largely with Mr. Graeme Thomson, one of the discoveries of the war, a man who stepped into the place when the emergency came and who has organised transactions the like of which were never contemplated by any State in history. The statement that the Admiralty have chartered approximately one-fifth of the British mercantile marine tonnage is correct. With that we discharge two duties both of importance at the present time. First, the supply of fuel and the replenishing of ammunition to the Fleet, and secondly the transport, reinforcement, and supply of the Army in the field, including the return of the wounded.

It must be remembered in regard to the Fleet that we have no dockyards or naval ports at our backs and that the bases we are using during the war have no facilities for coaling from the shore. We are not like the Germans, lying in a great naval port, Wilhelmshaven, on which fifteen or sixteen millions have been spent. Rosyth is not yet finished and will not be available for some time. Everything, therefore, required to keep the Fleet in being has to be carried and kept afloat in ships.

WAR NEEDS PARAMOUNT.

What are called the great mobile reserves of fuel and stores maintained at the various bases used by the Fleet are fixed by the War Office staff and approved by the members of the Board of Admiralty after consultation with the Commander-in-Chief, and when these amounts are fixed the War Office have no option but to supply them. We cannot possibly run any risk of having the Fleet rendered immobile. We must make this doubly sure, as the life of the State depends upon it. The fact, therefore, that particular vessels are noted by shipowners to be kept waiting about for long periods is no sign of mismanagement or incapacity on the part of the Admiralty. It should be remembered that we are supplying across the sea in the teeth of the enemy's opposition an army almost as large as the grand army of Napoleon, only vastly more complex in equipment and organisation. We are also preparing other armies still larger in number. I do not know at what hour the Secretary for War will ask the Admiralty to move 20,000, or it may be 40,000 men. Plans are frequently changed on purpose at the very last moment, and I warn the House most solemnly against allowing grounds of commercial advantage or financial economy to place any hampering restriction or impediment upon these difficult and momentous operations.

Everything in our power will be done to avoid extravagance. We shall, therefore, welcome the advice of business men on points where they can help us. Gradually as we get more control of the situation higher economy may be possible, but military and naval requirements must be paramount. I am afraid I cannot hold out any hope of any immediate reduction in the tonnage required by the Admiralty. More than a month ago I directed the Fourth Sea Lord to hold an inquiry into the whole use of merchant ships taken up by the Admiralty, including particularly transports, colliers, and supply ships; but after the most stringent scrutiny and consultation with admirals afloat it was not found possible to make any appreciable reduction, and, indeed, since January 1 the requirements of the Admiralty have actually increased despite every effort to the contrary. That, however, is only to be expected, as the size of the Fleet and the general scale of the military operations have both grown continually.

An impression seems to exist in the House that the requisition of vessels on the outbreak of the war was done recklessly and without consideration for the commerce of the country. The number of ships to be taken up on the outbreak of war was so enormous, the requirements so varied, and their acquisitions so urgent that every suitable vessel in port at the moment was taken. I can well understand that there would be some discontent among shipowners in consequence of the Admiralty requisition. Complaints are made that these requisitions are not fair as between shipowner and shipowner and that all the tonnage of one line has been taken and all the tonnage of another line left alone. In other wars Admiralty business has been keenly sought after by shipowners, and at the beginning of this war shipowners were only too glad to get their vessels taken over by the Government owing to the uncertainty of the naval situation and the possibility that ordinary cargoes would not be forthcoming.

LOWER ADMIRALTY RATES.

But now the naval situation is assured for the present the requisitioning powers exercised by the Admiralty enable them to insist upon rates which, although they give a profit to the shipowner are less than that obtainable in the open market. The Admiralty rates were from a half to a third below the market rates, and therefore cannot be expected to be popular with shipowners. We are now paying 13s. to 17s. per gross ton compared with from 30s. to 35s. paid during the early part of the South African War. Hence these complaints and talk of incapacity in certain quarters. (Laughter.) The general body of shipowners have lately met the Government and have been content to charter ships to us at rates very much below the market rates. The Admiralty is deeply indebted to the ship-owning world for their co-operation. ("Hear, hear.") We regard the closest goodwill between the Admiralty and the mercantile marine as indispensable at the present time. The strain in the earlier months of the war has been greatly diminished by the clearance of the enemy's flag from the seas and oceans. The victory at the Falkland Islands was a memorable event, the advantage of which will only be fully appreciated by those who have full knowledge of all that has taken place. The combat off the Dogger Bank, in which the enemy abandoned the Blucher and made their escape into waters infested by mines and submarines, is of the greatest advantage because of the light it throws on the rival systems of designs and relative armaments and gunnery efficiency.

UNEQUALLED BRITISH GUNS.

This is the first test we have ever had, and it is most encouraging. It vindicates, so far as it goes, our theories of designs, and particularly our big-gun armament always identified with Lord Fisher. The range of the British guns was found to exceed that of the Germans', and also—and this is the great thing—our shooting was at least as good as theirs. (Laughter.) It had been supposed that the Germans possessed a sort of super-efficiency in gunnery but there is the feeling now that our naval officers were too diffident in regard to their professional skill in gunnery. ("Hear, hear.") Everything we have learnt so far leaves us no doubt of the wisdom of our policy and the excellence of our material. Our 13.5-inch gun is unequalled by any enemy weapon at sea. Now we have the 15-inch gun, which is vastly more powerful. Another remarkable feature of this action was the steaming of our ships. They all exceeded previous records. Despite the fact that they had been six months at sea and that the greatest trial was suddenly demanded of their engines, their steaming excelled all their peace-time records. Nothing could give a more remarkable proof of the excellence of British machinery, the glorious feats of the engine-room-branch, or the admirable system of repairs and refits by which the Grand Fleet was maintained month after month without exhaustion. The Kent, for instance, in the Falkland Islands fight, although an old vessel, designed to steam at 23½ knots, was worked up to 25, caught the Nurnberg and sank her.

The truth is that the Navy is sound as a bell all through. (Cheers.) I do not care how or where it may be tested, it will be found good and fit and keen and honest. The great merit of Admiral Sir David Beatty's action—(cheers)—is that it shows us and the world that there is at present no reason to assume that ship for ship and gun for gun and man for man we cannot give a very good account of ourselves. It shows that at five to four in representative ships the Germans do not think it prudent to engage, that they accepted without doubt or hesitation their inferiority and thought only of flight, just as our men thought only of pursuit, and that they were wise in the view they took. (Cheers and laughter.) If they had taken any other view they would unquestionably have been destroyed. (Cheers.) That is the fact and no falsehood and many have been issued. They have endeavoured to sink by official communiques vessels which they could not stay to sink by firing. (Cheers and laughter.) When, if ever, the great Fleets draw out for a general battle we shall hope to bring into the line a preponderance not only in quality but in numbers, which will not be five to four but something considerably greater than that, and therefore we may consider this extra margin as an additional insurance against unexpected losses by mine and submarine such as may at any moment occur in the preliminaries of a great sea fight.

The losses of the Navy, although small compared with the sacrifices of the Army, have been heavy. We have lost, mainly by submarines, the lives of about 5,500 officers and men, but we have killed, mainly by gunfire, an equal number, which is, of course, a much larger proportion of the German force engaged. We have also taken in sea fighting 82 officers and 934 men prisoners of war. No British naval prisoners of war have been taken in fighting at sea by the Germans. (Cheers.) When they had the inclination they had not the opportunity and when they had the opportunity they had not the inclination. (Laughter.) For the loss of these precious lives we have lived through six months of this war safely and even prosperously. We have established for the time being a command of the sea such as we had never expected, such as we had never known, and our ancestors had never known, at any other period of our history. (Cheers.) There are those who, shutting their eyes to all that has been gained, look only at that which has been lost. We are urged to hold a court-martial in every case where a ship is lost in action, and to hear the talk in some quarters one would suppose that the loss of a ship by mine or submarine necessarily involves a criminal offence for which somebody should be brought to book. The Admiralty have lately given careful consideration to this question. The present circumstances and conditions of naval war are entirely different from previous experience. Mine and submarine create conditions entirely novel, presenting to naval officers problems of incomparable hazards and difficulty, and in these circumstances courts-martial would frequently be inappropriate and even harmful. Losses by mine and submarine must be placed frequently on the same footing as heavy casualties on land and cannot be treated as presumably involving a dereliction of duty or a lack of professional ability.

COURTS-MARTIAL QUESTION.

Further, the speed and scale of modern operations and the continued demands on the attention of the Admiralty and on the Service of officers make the actual holding of courts-martial very difficult and inconvenient. Energy ought not to be consumed in investigations and discussions of incidents beyond recall. ("Hear, hear.") It should be concentrated on new tasks and difficulties. When a severe case of misconduct or failure in duty can be presumed a court-martial may be necessary, and when technical or special questions are raised which it is desirable to elucidate with a view to future precautions, courts of inquiry have been and will be assembled. In all these matters I ask on behalf of the Admiralty that absolute discretionary power, whether in regard to holding courts-martial or courts of inquiry, or to the removal without trial of officers who have forfeited the confidence of the Board, or to the publication of information of particular incidents—I ask the House, on behalf of the Board, for their confidence and support during the war in this respect. (Cheers.) I would especially deprecate anything being done which could make officers afloat or at the Admiralty play for safety and avoid responsibility for positive action. (Cheers.)

Losses have to be incurred in war, our ships are in constant movement, and risks are run every day. The enemy is continually endeavouring to strike, and from time to time accidents are inevitable. How do you suppose the battle-cruiser squadron of Admiral Sir David Beatty was where it was when the action of January 24 took place? How many times is it supposed that the squadrons of the Grand Fleet have been steaming through the North Sea, always exposed to risk of mine and torpedo, before at last they reaped their reward? If any mood or tendency of public opinion arises or is fostered by the newspapers or is given countenance to in this House which makes too much of losses, even if it may be said that in some respects they are avoidable losses, I say you will have started on a path which, pressed to its logical conclusion, would leave our Navy cowering in its harbours instead of ruling the seas. (Cheers.) When I think of the great scale of our operations, of the numbers of ships whose movements have to be arranged for, and of the novel conditions to which I have referred it is marvellous to me how few our losses have been.

The stresses and strains of this war (continued Mr. Churchill) are not imperceptible to those who are called upon to bear a part in the responsibility for the direction of the tremendous and terrible events which are now taking place. They have a right to the generous and indulgent judgment and support of their fellow-countrymen and to the good will of the House of Commons. (Cheers.) We cannot tell what lies before us or how soon or in what way the next great developments of the struggle will declare themselves, or what the state of Europe and the world will be at its close; but this, I think, we can already say, so far as the British Navy is concerned, that although no doubt new dangers and perplexities will come upon us continually, and anxiety will make its abode in our dwellings, yet the dangers and anxieties which now are advancing upon us will not be more serious or more embarrassing than those through which we have already successfully made our way—(cheers)—for in the months that are to come the British Navy and the sea power which it exerts will increasingly dominate the general situation, will be the main and unfailing resource of the Allied nations, will progressively paralyse the fighting energies of our antagonists, and could, if need be, even in default of all other favourable causes, ultimately by itself decide the issue of this war. (Cheers.)

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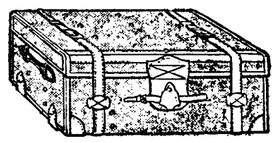

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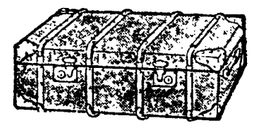

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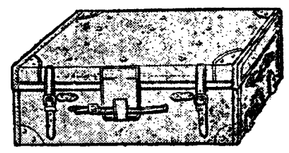

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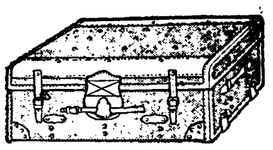

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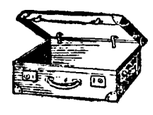

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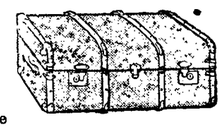

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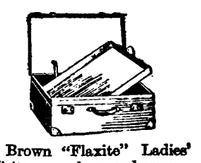

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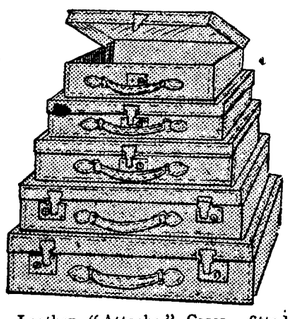

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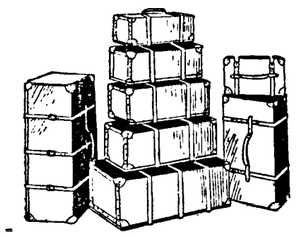

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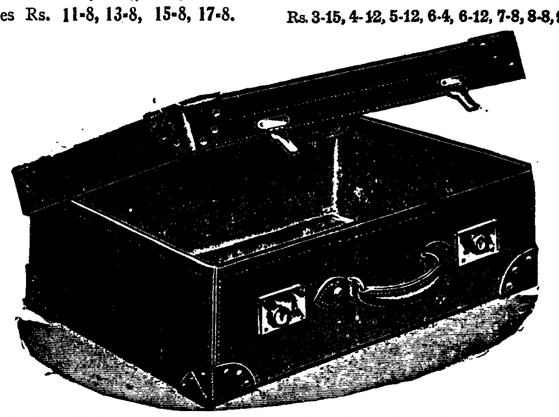

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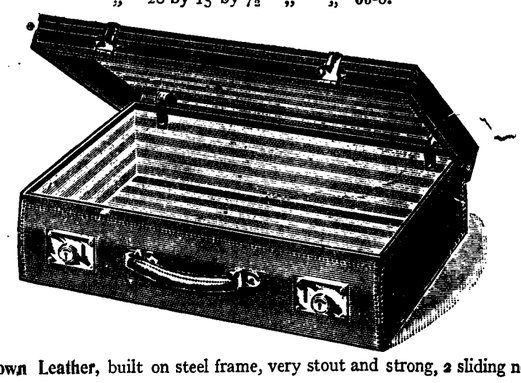

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SIR JOHN FRENCH'S DESPATCH.

RECORD OF THREE MONTHS' FIGHTING.

FULL NARRATIVE OF THE STORMING OF GIVENCHY.

A long despatch from Field-Marshal Sir John French, dated February 2, and dealing with the work of the British Expeditionary Force from November to February, was issued in London on February 16.

(Later than the Mail)

Sir John French states that in the period under review a salient feature was the presence of the King in the field, which, at a time when the strength and endurance of the troops had been tried to the utmost throughout the long and arduous battle of Ypres-Armentieres, was the greatest possible help and encouragement.

On November 16 the Prince of Wales joined the Staff as aide-de-camp.

Since the date of the last report, the operations of the Army have been subject almost entirely to the limitations of the weather. It should, however, be thoroughly understood that the most recent development of armaments and the latest methods of conducting warfare have added greatly to the difficulties and drawbacks of a vigorous winter campaign.

A SHORTER LINE.

During the exigencies of the heavy fighting which ended in the last week of November, the French and British forces had become somewhat mixed up, entailing a certain amount of difficulty in matters of supply and securing unity of command.

By the end of November I was able to concentrate the Army in one area, and by holding a shorter line to establish effective reserves.

By the beginning of December there was a considerable falling-off in the volume of artillery fire directed against our front by the enemy. Reconnaissance and reports showed that a certain amount of artillery had been withdrawn. We judged that the cavalry in our front, with the exception of one division of the Guard, had disappeared. There does not, however, appear to have been any great diminution in the number of infantry holding the trenches.

During the last week of November some successful minor night operations were carried out by the 4th Corps. On the night of November 23 and 24 a small party of the 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment, under Lieutenant Impey, cleared three of the enemy's advanced trenches opposite the 25th Brigade, and withdrew without loss.

On the night of November 24 and 25 Captain Minshull Ford, of the Welsh Fusiliers, and Lieutenant Morris, of the Royal Engineers, with fifteen men successfully mined and blew up a group of farms immediately in front of the German trenches on the Touquet-Bridoux road which had been used by snipers.

On the night of November 26 and 27 a small party of the 2nd Scots Guards, under Lieutenant Sir E. H. W. Hulse, Bart., rushed the trenches opposite the 20th Brigade, and after pouring a heavy fire into them, returned with useful information as to the strength of the Germans and the position of machine-guns.

The trenches opposite the 25th Brigade were rushed the same night by a patrol of the 2nd Rifle Brigade, under Lieutenant Durham.

On November 23 the 112th Regiment of the 14th German Army Corps succeeded in capturing some 800 yards of trenches held by the Indian Corps, but the General Officer commanding the Meerut Division organised a powerful counter-attack, which lasted throughout the night. At daybreak on November 24 the line was entirely re-established.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

The operation was a costly one, involving many casualties; but the enemy suffered far more heavily. We captured over 100 prisoners, including three officers, as well as three machine-guns and two trench mortars.

On December 7 the concentration of the Indian Corps was completed by the arrival of the Sirhind Brigade from Egypt.

On December 9 the enemy attempted to commence a strong attack against the 3rd Corps, particularly in front of the trenches held by the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and the Middlesex Regiment. They were driven back with heavy loss, and did not renew the attempt. Our casualties were very slight.

During the early days of December certain indications along the whole front of the Allied line induced the French commanders and myself to believe that the enemy had withdrawn considerable forces from the western theatre.

Arrangements were made with the commander of the 8th French Army that an attack should be commenced on the morning of December 14.

The operations began at 7 a.m. by a combined heavy artillery bombardment by two French and the 2nd British corps. The British objectives were Petit Bois and Maedelsteed Spur, west and south-west of the village of Wytschaete. At 7-45 the Royal Scots, with great dash, rushed forward and attacked the former, while the Gordon Highlanders attacked the latter.

GORDON'S FIGHTING SPIRIT.

The Scots, commanded by Major Duncan, D. S. O., in the face of terrible machine-gun and rifle fire, carried a German trench at the west edge of Petit Bois, capturing two machine-guns and 53 prisoners, including one officer.

The Gordons, with great gallantry, advanced up the Maedelsteed spur, forcing the enemy to evacuate the front trench. They, however, were losing heavily, and found themselves unable to get any further. At nightfall they were obliged to fall back to their original position.

Although not a successful operation, a most creditable fighting spirit was shown by the Gordons, who were most ably commanded by Major Baird, D. S. O.

As the 32nd French Division on the left had been unable to make any progress, the further advance of our infantry into the Wytschaete Wood was not practicable Possession of the western edge of Petit Bois, however, was retained.

The artillery throughout the day was very skilfully handled. Our casualties were about 17 officers and 407 in other ranks. The losses of the enemy were very considerable, large numbers of dead being found in Petit Bois and also in the communicatting trenches in front of the Gordons, in one of which a hundred were counted.

From December 15 to December 17 the offensive operations commenced on December 14 were continued, but were confined chiejy to an artillery bombardment. An infantry advance against the Wytschaete wood was not practicable until the French on the left could make progress.

On December 17 it was agreed that the plan of attack should be modified, but I was requested to continue demonstrations along my line in order to assist and support certain French operations conducted elsewhere.

In the desire to act energetically up to instructions to demonstrate and occupy the enemy the General Officer Commanding the Indian Corps decided to take advantage of what appeared to him a favourable opportunity to launch attacks against the advanced trenches in his front on December 18 and 19.

The attack of the Meerut Division on the morning of December 19 was first attended with considerable success, advanced trenches being captured. Later on a counter-attack drove them back to their original position with considerable loss.

The attack of the Lahore Division was completely successful. Two lines of trenches were captured with little loss.

At daybreak it was found that the position was practically untenable, and at dusk the captured trenches were evacuated, the detachment falling back to the original line. By night on December 19 nearly all the ground gained during the day had been lost.

From daylight on December 20 the enemy commenced heavy fire from their artillery and trench mortars on the whole front of the Indian corps. This was followed by an infantry attack in especial force against Givenchy, and between that place and La Quinqu Rue. About 10 a.m. the enemy drove back the Sirhind Brigade, capturing a considerable part of Givenchy, but the 57th Rifles and 9th Bhopals, north of the canal, and the Connaught Rangers, south of the canal, stood firm.

The 15th Sikhs were already supporting the Sirhind Brigade, and the 47th Sikhs were also sent to reinforce them. The 1st Manchester, 9th Suffolk and two battalions of French territorials were ordered to launch a vigorous counter-attack.

About 5 p.m. a gallant attack by the Manchesters and a company of the Suffolks had captured Givenchy and cleared the enemy out of two lines of trenches to the north-east.

To the east of the village the 9th Bhopal and 57th Rifles had maintained these positions, but the enemy was still in possession of our trenches to the north.

General MacBean, with the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade, the 2nd Battalion 8th Gurkhas and the 47th Sikhs, was sent to support General Brunker, who directed General MacBean to move to a position in readiness in the second line trenches, and to counter-attack vigorously if opportunity offered.

Some considerable delay appears to have occurred, and not until 1 a.m. on December 21 the 47th Sikhs and 7th Dragoon Guards, under Lieut.-Colonel Lempriere, D.S.O., of the latter regiment, were launched in a counter-attack.

They reached the enemy's trenches; but were driven out by enfilade fire, the gallant commander being killed. The main attack by the remainder of General MacBean's force with the remnants of Lieut.-Colonel Lempriere's detachment, which had again been rallied, also failed.

SEAFORTHS SUFFER.

During the whole afternoon of December 20 strenuous efforts were made by the Seaforths to clear the trenches to the right and left. The Germans were in occupation of trenches abandoned by the 2nd Gurkhas, and the Garhwal Brigade were heavily attached, but continued to hold its front and attack. No advance in force was made by the enemy, but our troops were pinned to their ground by heavy artillery fire, the Seaforths especially suffering heavily.

On December 21 Sir Douglas Haig was ordered to move the whole of the 1st Division in support of the Indian Corps. By 5 p.m. the 1st Brigade had obtained a hold in Givenchy, and the 3rd Brigade had progressed to a point half a mile west of Festubert. By nightfall the 1st Brigade had established itself on the east side of Givenchy and the 3rd Brigade had made further progress. The Indian Corps rendered all the assistance and support they could, in view of their exhausted condition.

On December 22 Sir Douglas Haig took over command from Sir James Willcocks, and during December 23 the enemy's activities ceased, and the whole position was restored to very much its original condition.

Sir John French says a tribute to the Lahore Division, and adds that the Indian troops have fought with the utmost steadfastness and gallantry whenever they have been called upon.

The weather conditions were abnormally bad, snow and floods precluding any active operations during the first three weeks of January.

On January 25th the enemy began to shell Bethune, and followed up the bombardment by a strong hostile movement of infantry south of the canal. Our trenches in the salient were blown in almost at once, and our troops retired to a partially prepared second line. The enemy managed to establish himself in brick stacks, and some communication trenches. Counter-attacks were made with the result that the Germans were driven back far enough to enable a somewhat broken line to be taken up.

The French left had also been driven back a little, but not to so great an extent as the British right. The line was strengthened during the night, and the 1st Guards Brigade, which had suffered severely, was withdrawn into reserve and replaced by the 2nd Infantry Brigade.

THE GIVENCHY BATTLE.

While this was taking place, another equally severe attack was delivered north of the canal against the village of Givenchy. Our artillery fire and infantry fire from the trenches had the effect of driving the enemy from his original direction of advance, with the result that his troops broke through into the centre of the village; but a well-timed counter-attack was completely successful, with the result that after about an hour of street fighting, all who had broken into the village were either captured or killed, and the original line round the village re-established. During the course of the attack on Givenchy, the enemy made five assaults on the salient north-east of the village, but was repulsed every time with heavy loss.

On the morning of January 29 part of the 14th German Corps made violent attacks in the neighbourhood of La Bassee, using scaling ladders against the keep, but the Sussex Regiment held the enemy in check, inflicting heavy loss. The Northamptons also counter-attacked and killed all the enemy.

On February 1 a fine piece of work was carried out by the 4th Brigade in the neighbourhood of Gnivenchy. Some of the 2nd Coldstreams were driven from the trenches, but subsequently all the ground lost was brilliantly retaken, the Coldstreams taking another German trench and capturing two machine-guns, while thirty-two prisoners were taken.

AIRMEN AGAIN PRAISED.

During the period under report the Royal Flying Corps again performed splendid service. Although the weather was universally bad, there were only thirteen days on which there was no actual reconnaissance work, and approximately 100,000 miles were flown. Various successful bomb-dropping raids were carried out, and the principle of attacking hostile aircraft resulted in the moral fact that the enemy invariably beat an immediate retreat when chased. Five enemy machines are known to have been brought to the ground, and it is probable that others were considerably damaged.

Sir John French, speaking of the Territorials, says: "I and the principal commanders serving under me consider the Territorial Force far more than justified the most sanguine hopes any of us ventured to entertain of their value and use in the field." A tribute was also paid to the Officers' Training Corps.

The Field-Marshal says he made a close personal inspection of all the units in his command, and he was most favourably impressed with all he saw. "I regard it," he says, "as most unfortunate that circumstances have prevented any account of many splendid instances of courage and endurance in the face of almost unparalleled hardship and fatigue in war coming regularly to the knowledge of the public." In appearance and quality the drafts sent out exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and he describes Princess Patricia's Canadian Regiment as a magnificent set of men, who have done excellent work in the trenches.

Praise is also awarded to the other arms of the Service, and a tribute to the chaplains.

The British Commander-in-Chief concludes "I have no reason to modify in any material degree my views of the general military situation as expressed in my despatch of November 20." He gratefully acknowledges the help and support received from Generals Foch, D'Urbal, and Maud'huy, of the French Army.

A MILITARY DESERTER COURT-MARTIALLED.

FIFTEEN YEARS' TRANSPORTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 9.

A general Court-Martial was held at Ferozepore on February 3rd for trial of a reservist sepoy, Chet Sing of the 20th D. C. O. Infantry, on a charge of desertion, who absented himself from the regimental depot at Ferzepore on December 2nd in order to avoid proceeding on active service and was arrested disguised in "sadhu's" dress by the civil police at Mamdot two days later. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to fifteen years' transportation. The finding has been confirmed by Brigadier-General Barratt.

A GERMAN PRIZE VESSEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 9.

Among the vessels in Madras harbour is the B. I. S. N. Company's S. S. Australia, the history of which is of interest, she being a German prize vessel captured off Colombo originally belonging to the Deutsch Australian line. In August last she was captured by H. M. S. Fox and adjudged a prize vessel by the Prize Court at Colombo. The German crew were interned and the ship was at first put in charge of the crew of the steamer King Lud which had about this time been sunk by the Emden. The vessel was subsequently sold by the Government to the British India Steam Navigation Company which is now utilising her as a cargo boat. Captain G. J. Goff and the crew were placed in charge of the ship in January last when she made her maiden voyage under B. I. S. N. Company's flag from Colombo to Rangoon and Calcutta. She is now on her second voyage from Calcutta to London.

An arrest has been made in connection with an attempt made on the 1st instant to break open a safe in the Civil Veterinary Department office in the Bengal Secretariat buildings. A man, who was taken by the Durwans on duty for a clerk walked in the middle of the day on a holiday and shut himself up in the office and it was not discovered until after he had left that he had broken into the safe and carried off a cheque payable to bearer for Rs. 700 which he subsequently succeeded in cashing in the Bank of Bengal.

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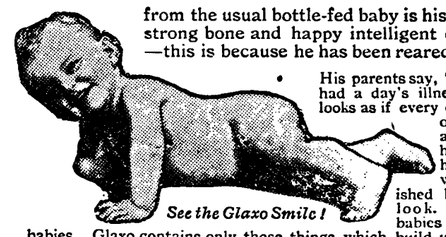

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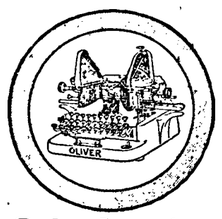

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SVEN HEDIN UNDER BRITISH FIRE.

WATCHING SHELLS BURST AT OSTEND.

A VIVID DESCRIPTION.

(Later than the Mail.)

A graphic description of the bombardment of Ostend by British warships in October last, the first description of the kind given from the German side, is contained in "A People in Arms," a book just published in Germany by Dr. Sven Hedin, the well-known Swedish explorer and an ardent sponsor of the German cause, who has been given extraordinary facilities for following the German armies in the field, says the "Daily Mail."

Dr. Sven Hedin begins his description of the events of Friday, October 23, at Ostend, by saying that the air was unusually clear, the weather radiant. The British Fleet lay outside in the roads.

Above, at the corner of the Hotel Littoral, a group of officers stood in animated discussion. They were pointing to the west and busily using their telescopes. We went over to them, curious to know what on earth was happening. The British Squadron lay at its customary place to westward and to west-south-westward, perhaps a little closer than usual, seven or eight kilometres (four and a half or five miles) away.

But a torpedo-boat had detached itself from the rest and was making for Ostend at full speed, parallel with the coast and as close as possible to the shore. Shortly afterwards another torpedo-boat, following hard in the wake of the first, was visible. What did these ruffians want? Strong language was heard.

"Are they going to shoot?" I asked Bess (a German naval captain, a friend of Dr. Sven Hedin).

"Yes, it is shooting this time," he answered with stoical calm.

Through the glass doors of the vestibule I could see what was going on at the end of the Rue du Cerf. Admiral von Schroder was in command there, and I could see Captain Tagert. Men of the naval brigade, with feverish haste, were rolling up the two 2.4 guns and their ammunition carts—there was no other artillery available in the town.

"COVER!"

The street was cleared of civilians, and no military, save those necessary for serving and directing the battery, were visible. Therefore I could not go out, but for all that was able to see how swiftly and how accurately the two guns were pointed and loaded.

"Load!—Ready!—Fire!"

The first shot rang out! The report re-echoed down the empty street and the window-panes of the hotel rattled in their frames. I went into the restaurant. It offered a wide view over the sea and the leading torpedo-boat. A moment later the second shot fell. The first shell struck the water right in front of the torpedo-boat, but it was impossible to see whether it did any damage. The second shell as well dropped quite close to its target.

There were several officers in the restaurant. I was standing with Dr. Algermissen, of Colmar, a lieutenant in the 1st Naval Reserve. Directly the shells had been fired the two torpedo-boats turned round and/at the same moment opened fire. Their guns flamed out straight at us, as it seemed. "Cover!" shouted Algermissen, and I got behind the pillar, which would have been swept aside like paper if a four-inch shell had struck it!

One shot skimmed off the surface of the water and fell on to a roof 58 paces distant from me, as I afterwards ascertained.

The second torpedo-boat, which I could not see from my place of observation, blazed away as cheerfully as the first. As I could not see when she fired, the cover of my pillar was highly illusory. Each of the two German guns fired five or six shots. Whether they did any damage I don't know.

12 MINUTES' BOMBARDMENT.

The whole thing was over in twelve minutes. The torpedo-boats turned almost completely round and steamed with all speed to the west, firing continuously. They fired about thirty shots, I was told by the German officers. At the same time they fired with machine-guns.

When all was quiet again we sat down to luncheon, and afterwards Bess, Kubler, and I went to the Hotel Majestic.

It had been badly knocked about by six shells, the traces of which we saw. They had torn great gaping holes in the walls; on the pavement in front of the hotel were piles of stones, tiles, and mortar, and a decorative plaster angel with outspread wings lay in fragments on the ground.

In the hotel lobby cupboards, tables and chairs lay all over the place. An hour before the restaurant had been one of the most elegant in Europe, the floor covered with rich red Brussels carpets, the walls all white and gold, with mirrors and splendid chandeliers hanging from the ceiling—now a picture of ghastly devastation.

Two shells had struck the lower part of the long row of windows, and their splinters had rent gaping holes in walls and ceiling. The plaster ornaments had fallen and lay in ruins, and the carpet almost disappeared beneath their heavy white dust. The windows had been shivered to powder, and the mirrors had been burst into all kinds of curious star shapes whose fragments threatened to fall at the least touch.

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Mr. Churchill said on Monday, February 15, that he was one of the discoveries of the war.

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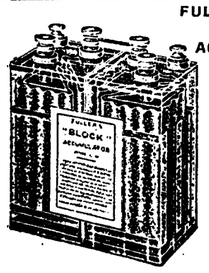

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(Continued on 6th column.)

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The type of bodice that fits everywhere while being loose and touching nowhere is still strongly in evidence. One example is indicated below. These bodices are very becoming if the figure is quite good; but if the bust be at all full care must be taken that the corset and camisole fit quite perfectly, or disaster will result. As the bright sunny days come round the little one-piece frock will be much in evidence again, and is pretty and becoming worn with handsome furs. Blue serge will be much used for these garments on early spring days, its ornamental and useful qualities being innumerable. The sleeves will be long, plain, and close fitting—we must wait for summer heat before indulging in elbowlength ones again! If desired, the navy serge may be relieved by a deep note of some strong colour.

A SMART COSTUME.

Shown in the sketch we have a delightfully smart demi-saison costume made up of navyblue corduroy cloth. Its only trimming consists of a low sash of self material and very large black bone buttons. If another colour than navy be desired, it would be very chic in mole-coloured giverine-de-soie, with tortoiseshell buttons, and would then be delightful wear in bright spring weather. It will be noted that the coat is cut all in one, and outlines the figure without touching it, as it were. The collar is of the high military type that is having such a vogue. The reign of the tunic skirt shows no sign of coming to an end, and this example is moderately full over the popular narrow underskirt. The large hat may be all black, or match the costume in whichever colour is chosen for its achievement.

A BECOMING NEW BLOUSE.

Slowly but very surely the smart high-collared blouse is coming into its own again; and the low-cut style has had such a long run that its newer and warmer sister will be welcomed by a vast multitude of fashion's followers. The new type of blouse represented here has the high collar as its distinguishing feature. Smocking, too, is once again in vogue, and has been utilised in making up this very chic example, which is evolved from dark-blue crepe-de-chine, with ninon sleeves to match. The trimming is emerald-green velvet,, and the silk used in the smocking is of the same shade of green. The armholes are immense, it will be noted, and the blouse pouches a little over the waistbelt. The little bows down the front are a distinct change from the almost universal buttons.

CHILD'S USEFUL COAT.

Represented here we have a serviceable paletot for a child of six to eight years of age, made on very simple lines, and having a closely-pleated skirt. It would be very useful for school wear if made of serge or cloth in navy, scarlet, nut-brown, or myrtle-green; but if required for smarter occasions of course velvet or any other rich material may be chosen. Sufficient of whatever fabric is used must be left over to make up a little hat to match, which outlined with a narrow bit of fur, makes a most cosy and becoming completion to the coat. Because small missie always desires to have something "like mother," the buttons of the coat are very large and self-covered.

DWINDLING WEDDING CAKES.

THE SPLENDID PLUCK OF THE BRITISH WAR BRIDE.

One of the social results of the war is the quieter wedding. For some years there has been a tendency to escape from the elaborate festival of Victorian days—the modern bride, with her dislike of fuss, has seen to that—but there were still a good many ordeals to be faced.

But since the war even the wedding cake has shrunk, and in some cases disappeared entirely. Partly for the sake of economy, and partly because any festival seems out of tune in these days of tragic simplicity, people are now ordering smaller wedding cakes, or even doing without them altogether. For some time the little box of cake, sent by post, has been out of fashion, and the war has given it the final blow. No one sends cake now.

VANISHED HONEYMOON.

The honeymoon has disappeared too. Where are you to spend it? There is the South of France, and possibly Switzerland or Italy—but who cares to enjoy things and to play at love while millions of men are fighting each other? At all times a honeymoon is a risky luxury, but now it is a mockery. "In the ordinary way," said the manager of a tourist agency, "there is a constant supply of honeymoon couples, but there are not any now. In many cases the bride-groom goes straight from the church to the trenches."

The war will be responsible for many changes, and it looks as if it might show at last that marriage is not so trying an experience that a holiday is necessary immediately afterwards. Sensible people have always been suspicious of the honeymoon, and many have succeeded, in spite of the protests of their relations, in avoiding it. The war has made such courage easier. The honeymoon is not now a punishment which must be accepted. You can marry and go straight back to your work, and come home to find your wife amazingly by your own fireside.

WAR-TIME FURNISHING.

The war has done something, too, to check the enthusiasm with which those about to be married spend money which they would be very glad to have afterwards. Furniture, is not bought emotionally. An old gate-legged table, however well it would look in the drawing-room, can be resisted, and a thirty-guinea Persian rug can be passed almost without a sigh. For in war-time marriage is more of a luxury than ever, and many are discovering that it is possible, after all, to live without, say, a motor-car.

Not that the difference is very great. Those about to be married are still good customers, and some still spend as very likely they will never spend again. "We don't get so many engaged couples as usual," said the manager of a furniture shop, "because not so many people are marrying just now, but those that do come spend only a little less than the average. After all, you must have furniture for a house, and though perhaps the cheaper suite or the cheaper carpet many be chosen, the lady generally sees to it that she gets pretty well what she wants. It needs more than a war to make young people economise very much when they're just going to be married."

THE "GOODBYE" WEDDING.

That there are fewer weddings seems to be clear. "Weddings!" said the clerk of a fashionable West End church. "There aren't any weddings now. In the ordinary way we'd think nothing of two or three a week, but we think we're doing well if we get one now. And you can't call them weddings. People don't come here to be married. It seems to me they come to say goodbye. As a rule a wedding cheers me up, but what's the good of it when you know the man is going out to the war in a day or two—perhaps the same day—and the girl is wondering all the time whether she'll see him again. I don't call these weddings. They're more like funerals. But don't think the young ladies aren't plucky. They're fine. To see them smiling away you'd think they were just going off on a honeymoon. There isn't half so much handkerchief work as in peace time. They keep on smiling—but I can see through that."

TOMMY AND HIS BRIDE.

In some districts there is no decline in the number of weddings, but rather an increase. Naturally the working man who is engaged to be married is anxious to have it all settled before he joins the new Army if only so that his wife may have her separation allowance. In some districts, therefore, the wedding procession is seen in the streets more often than before. But it is no more light-hearted a business than in the west. In a day or two the man goes off to his training camp, and the woman back to her home or her work.

The reception has been very much simplified. The hotel reception, which was so popular before the war, has practically disappeared, and instead there is a quiet meeting of relatives and the closest friends at the bride's home. On the whole it seems unlikely that the elaborate wedding will survive the war.

ADVENTUROUS SPIRITS.

UNUSUAL POSTS OF DISTINCTION THAT MODERN WOMEN FILL.

Some curious vocations are chosen by women. Imaginae a woman "slaughterer." Such a calling demands more prowess than poetry. There is at least one feminine slaughterer (so "The Englishwoman's Year-Book"—a fascinating volume—alleges) at work in the British Isles and four women bricklayers and three grooms.

A WOMAN CAPTAIN.

For the adventurous of spirit, what could be more pleasing than the post of sea captain? No English woman has so far, achieved this distinction, but one Danish lady is captain of a steamer, and holds all the necessary certificates.

With the precedent of Portia it is curious that these are no women judges in England. Norway recently appointed a woman to that important position.

Women are making big strides in the business world. A lady holds the position of Inspector of Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. receiving the same rate of payment as a man. Women are generally speaking, highly conscientious, and they ought to make good bankers. Banks are taking on women clerks now: and some time ago one was started staffed exclusively by women.

THE WELFARE WORKER.

A comparatively pioneer profession is the welfare worker, employed by big firms to look after the physical and moral welfare of the women and girls in their employment. A sympathetic and understanding disposition is necessary as well as good education and organising ability. A university course of economics, a year's work at a Settlement, with a few months' business training are all desirable preliminaries.

Science also claims many women workers. In the National Museum of Science and Art, two ladies are employed as assistants, one in the Zoology Division and the other in the Botanical Division. The Zoology Department also includes a lady as labeller and a lady technical assistant. A lady is employed as assistant in the department's seed-testing station.

UNUSUAL POSITIONS.

The distinguished positions gained by women are legion. Miss Marie Stopes, D. Sc., is the only established lecturer on palæobotany; Miss Muriel Robertson is assistant to the Professor of Protozoology at London University; Miss Alice Werner holds the post of Professor of African Languages at King's College; Miss M. A. Czaphika, who holds a travelling Fellowship of Somerville College, has gone to Siberia under the auspices of the Oxford School of Anthropology to study the native tribes of the Yensisei Valley. Miss Gertrude Lowthian Bell's studies of ancient inscriptions and architecture in Syria have won tributes from learned societies, and Miss Beatrice Grimshaw has revealed many hitherto little known customs of the islanders of the Southern Seas.

The only woman authorised to fly the recruiting officer's ribbons is Mrs. J. G. Patterson, Pixboro', Horley, Surrey.

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(Continued from 1st column.)

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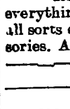

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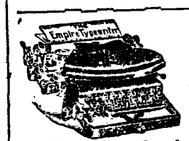

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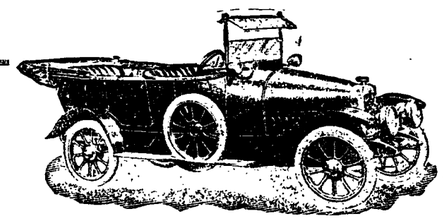
Which is the handsomest 1915 Light Car?



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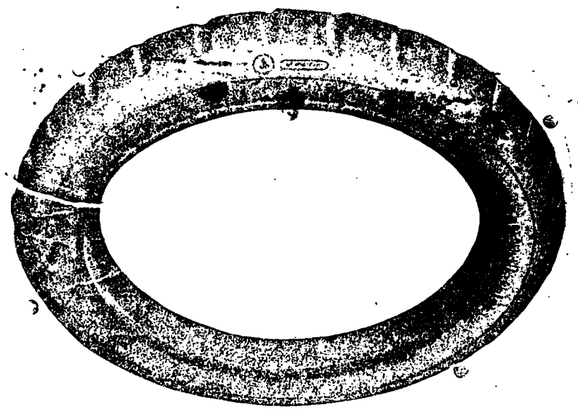

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